A4745-1

The State of Families

1984-85

Family Service America

New York

All but one of the charts used in this report appeared originally in What Lies Ahead -- A New Look, a United Way of America publication, and are used with the permission of the United Way of America.

Copyright © 1984
Family Service America
44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by an information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

The State of Families, 1984-85

1. Family--United States. 2. United States--Social conditions. 3. Social indicators--United States.
I. Family Service America
HQ536.S725 1984 306.8'5'0973 84-18792
ISBN 0-87304-212-3

Printed in the U.S.A.

Contents

Introduction. 4

Part 1

1. Changing Values and Family Situations. 7
2. Varied Living Patterns: Life Plans and Life Styles . 11
3. Number and Location of Population 15
4. Age Distribution. 20
5. Minority Populations 25
6. Health Care 30
7. Crime 34
8. Education 37
9. Government: Continuity and Change 42
10. Government: Finance and Capabilities 46
11. The Information Society and Technology 50
12. Production, Spending, and Inflation 55
13. Changing Work, Changing Workers. 60
14. Economic Rewards: Who Gets What. 66

Part 2

Families and Their Concerns 72

Family Service America Agencies 78

Introduction

On the eve of the mid-80's--1984--and only a few short years before the decade ends, we feel the need to compile data on what is happening to families. This report on The State of Families is the result.

Clinical social work in the family service field for many years did not concern itself with the impact of the environment on family life. Rather, it concentrated on the treatment of internal causes of family instability. The emergence of family advocacy as an important purpose of the family service movement led to greater interest in the environment's effects on families. In addition, social indicators became more consequential to the family practice of family service agencies. These developments contributed to a broader approach to client problems. Social trends and trend data have become increasingly important to program planning and policy development locally and nationally in the family service movement.

The 1980 White House Conference on Families spawned a number of publications containing statistics about the state of family life in the United States. Strategic planning to cope with current and future environmental trends began to come into its own. Of special interest to Family Service America and to its members are trends that impact on family life in the local community.

Families strengthen America and America needs to strengthen families. The Family Service America (FSA) network, spread over 1,000 North American communities, is using all the resources it can muster to reinforce the delicate ties that keep troubled families intact. In 1983, its voluntary efforts helped three and a half million men, women, and children cope with a wide range of problems threatening their peace of mind from within and without.

In addition to using our own data, we thought it would be important to get an outside view of the issues impacting on families. In considering possible sources of expertise on environmental trends and family life, we turned to the insurance field because of its familiarity with societal developments and pertinent statistical data. We were delighted to engage R. Morton Darrow, formerly a vice president and senior officer for the Prudential Insurance Company of America, to undertake this task. During his 25 years with Prudential, Dr. Darrow's many responsibilities included strategic planning, future studies, and monitoring the political, social, economic, and technological environments. Before joining Prudential in 1956, he had served as Secretary of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development of the State of New Jersey. He currently heads his own firm, Darrow Associates.

Dr. Darrow's analysis of current and future societal trends and of their effects on family life make up the core of The State of Families. To supplement his overview, we have added a section to describe an array of problems threatening stability today. Some of the problems, drawn from a recent survey of Family Service America's member agencies, are particularly representative of contemporary concerns increasing in incidence in family service agency caseloads. Called "Families and Their Concerns", the survey report and the survey itself were developed by Joan Fenton, FSA's librarian.

We anticipate that The State of Families will be the first in a periodic series. With change so swift and its impact so pervasive, we feel the need to keep pace and to share our findings with as many people and organizations as we can. Your interest in families and this report is deeply appreciated. We hope you find it helpful.

Geneva B. Johnson
President
Family Serice America

Acknowledgements

Family Service America acknowledges with appreciation the contribution of the sponsors of this report: The Shell Oil Companies Foundation, Inc., Mutual of America, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the special contributions of FSA staff including Dr. Robert Rice, Robert Elfers, Emily Bradshaw, Harold Weiner, Deborah Walter, Elmer Battle, Mary Ann Mausser and Jim Barrick.

Special acknowledgement is given to Dr. George W. Wilkinson, Vice President of United Way of America, for his guidance and support of this first edition of The State of Families.

PART I

1. Changing Values and Family Situations

Shifting values are fueling institutional changes throughout society. The long term trend toward secularism, equality, and accountability has shattered many former centrally held values as vested authority continues to weaken. Nationally, Americans can be divided into three major value groups: Traditional, New Wave and Changers. The Traditional group--subscribing to acceptance of authority, belief in hard work, acquisition of material things, respect for form and custom--can be expected to grow slightly over the next decade to around 30 percent. The New Wave people--choosing individualism over authority, experience over things, quality over quantity, self-fulfillment over long term gratification--will also grow slightly to around 25 percent. Both groups will draw their growth from the ranks of the Changers, who will drop to around 40 percent. Changers are presently half the adult population, moving among a mixture of Traditional, New Wave, and intermediate positions as they shift over specific issues.

Long celebrated as the social institution most impervious to change, the family in America has been forced to adapt to many of these value shifts. This adaptive process will accelerate over the next twenty years as the raging debate over the health of the family heats up. Mounting pluralistic pressures for social acceptance of structural changes will encounter stiffened traditionalist opposition.

Though over 90 percent of Americans presently marry, by 2000 this may drop to 85 percent as many of the recent changes take hold. Stemming from the weakening of religious, social, and legal taboos, greater sexual freedom will promote continued growth of cohabitation, single-person households, unwed single-parent families, and homosexual couples. Over the next few years, despite the moral objections of Traditionalists, there will be widespread recognition of a family as consisting of two or more people joined together by bonds of sharing and intimacy. To these two bonds is added the bond of commitment through the marriage contract, no matter how easy divorce is made.

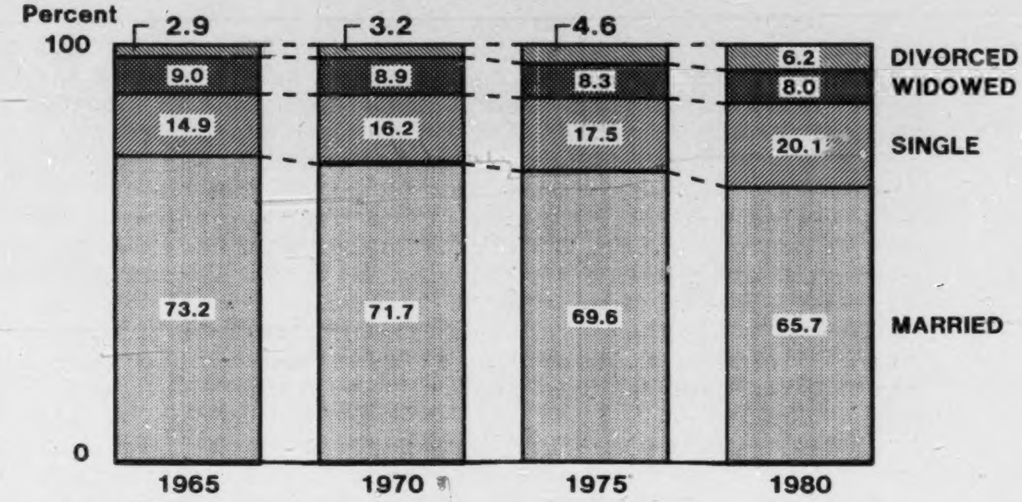
Young people living alone, people separated or divorced, and spouses surviving their partner's death for a long period, have swollen the total number of households. Single-person households were 10 percent of the total in 1955. In 1984, they are close to 25 percent, with additional growth expected in the near future. Large numbers of people in their twenties who were compelled by inflation and the recession to move in with their parents will move out with improving economic conditions and set up separate households.

The traditional nuclear family will endure, but its diminished role can be illustrated by one startling statistic. Today, the nuclear family consisting of a husband wage earner, a wife homemaker, and two or more dependent children, that was once held up as typical and normal, accounts for less than 10 percent of all households. Large numbers of married women were thrown into the labor force by the pull of the changing values of the women's movement and the push of economic pressures resulting from roller coaster inflation and repeated recessions. There is no sign that they are leaving the work force and returning to the home.

Shifting values have affected the texture and durability of millions of other families. The self-confidence of parents regarding value orientation of their children has been badly shaken, particularly in the middle class. Forces of democratization, egalitarianism, and pluralism have raised doubts for parents about their responsibilities, their capabilities, their rights and the appropriate values base for dealing with children at all ages from infant to young adult. In addition, the stress in many families on kindly nurturing, on bringing out children's potential, on encouraging expressiveness has resulted in autonomy emerging as a prime goal for the child at the expense of emulation of parents' values and behavior. As the world continues to grow in complexity, this failure of nerve as to what is the right set of values will be aggravated.

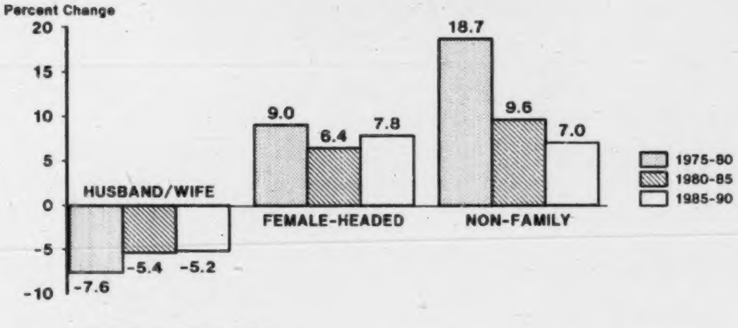
Similar forces and values are contributing to the continuance of the present divorce rate for first marriages of between 40 and 50 percent. In addition to the elements of traditional incompatibility, the new levels of women's awareness, consciousness of role, and felt need for self-discovery have brought an end to many a "happy marriage" of long duration. It is the partnership that is ended, not marriage itself. Around 75 percent of divorced people remarry, half within three years.

CHANGES IN MARITAL STATUS
(Distribution of Population 18 and Over by Marital Status)



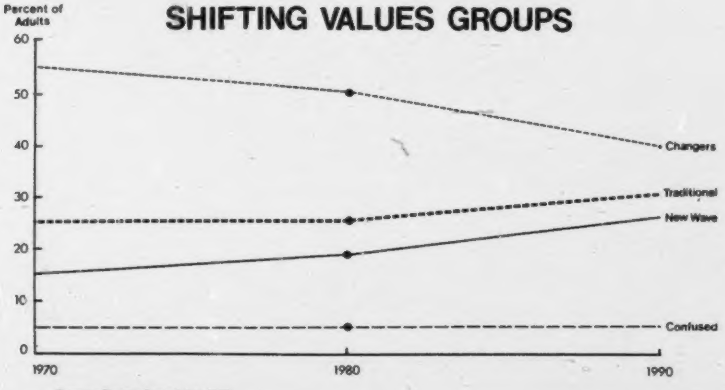
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1981

CHANGES IN HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
(Percent Change in Distribution of Household Types)



Source: Census Bureau, 1979

SHIFTING VALUES GROUPS



Source: Darrow Associates, 1983

Divorce is one stream swelling the number of single-parent families, which are predominantly headed by women. Additional single-parent families arise from births out of wedlock and from desertion of spouses. The 9 million families headed by women promise to increase in number even though prospects for such families are poor, with more than a third having cash incomes (one-fourth, counting noncash benefits) below the poverty line. By 1990, 30 percent of children will be in single-parent families. Half of all children will have spent some time in a single-parent family before reaching age 18. At present, almost half of all black children and a fifth of Hispanic children are being raised in single-parent families.

The persisting high divorce rate and the richness of family structures suggest that perhaps value shifts and other changes in society are creating expectations for the family much higher than those held by previous generations. Sharing, intimacy, and emotional support are set at too high a level of expectation to be sustained by many people forming families. But for those who do succeed, the quality of family life at high levels is immeasurably superior to the more constrained family models of an earlier age when less was expected and less was achieved.

2. Varied Living Patterns: Life Plans and Life Styles

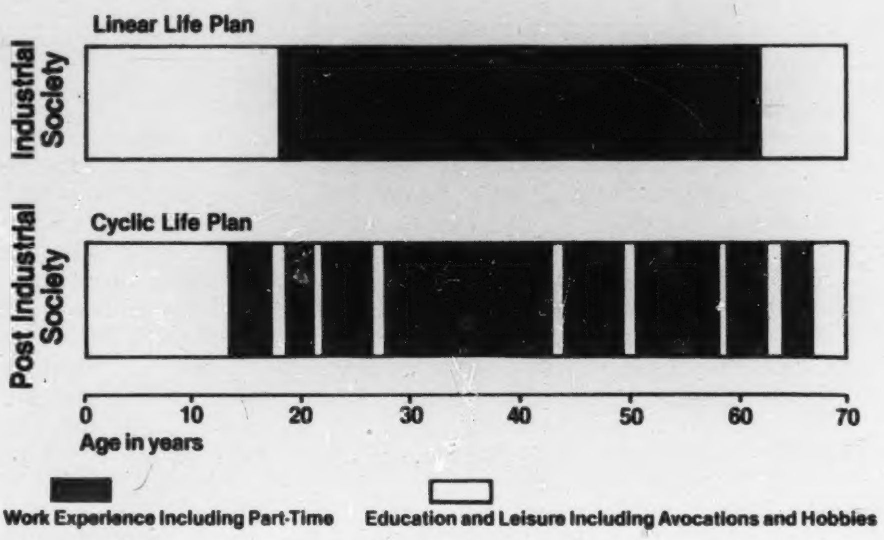
So natural seeming was the past pattern of getting an education, followed by work and marriage, and ending in retirement that many have failed to notice the widening extent of cyclical patterns alternating education, work, leisure, and marriage. Structural changes in the economy, occupational obsolescence because of changing technology, reappraisal of life goals, extension of life span, and opportunities offered to some by affluence have broken the linear pattern. Changing values encourage life styles that can integrate well with patterns stressing lack of permanence, variety, short-term time orientations, and self-fulfillment.

Traditional sex roles for adults within the family will undergo modifications arising from the challenge of the repeated changes of the cyclical pattern. Negotiations as to appropriate roles and responsibilities of each person will often start before the family is formed and will be renegotiated frequently as circumstances change. Where there are marriage and children, the agenda on the bargaining table will often include household responsibilities; career planning and priorities regarding education; transfer and traveling for dual career couples; infant raising responsibilities as the practice of paternal leaves of absence grows; and sexual relationships outside marriage.

Whatever the strength of love and other emotional ties at the start of marriage, continued renegotiation will place increased stress on affections. Many marriages will successfully adapt to changing relations. Many others, however, will be ended by divorce as spouses evaluate the relationship as out of phase and obsolete, with the time ripe for new relationships with more appropriate partners. This is not to say that these divorces will be painless; the parting spouses will still experience a sense of failure and hurt that the marriage could not be made to work.

Before long, many will find new mates suitable for the next stage of the life cycle and will remarry. Time often brings new demands and discontent, and the divorce cycle is repeated. That this pattern of serial marriages is with us to stay can be seen from the fact that the divorce rate for second and subsequent marriages is slightly higher than the rate for first marriages.

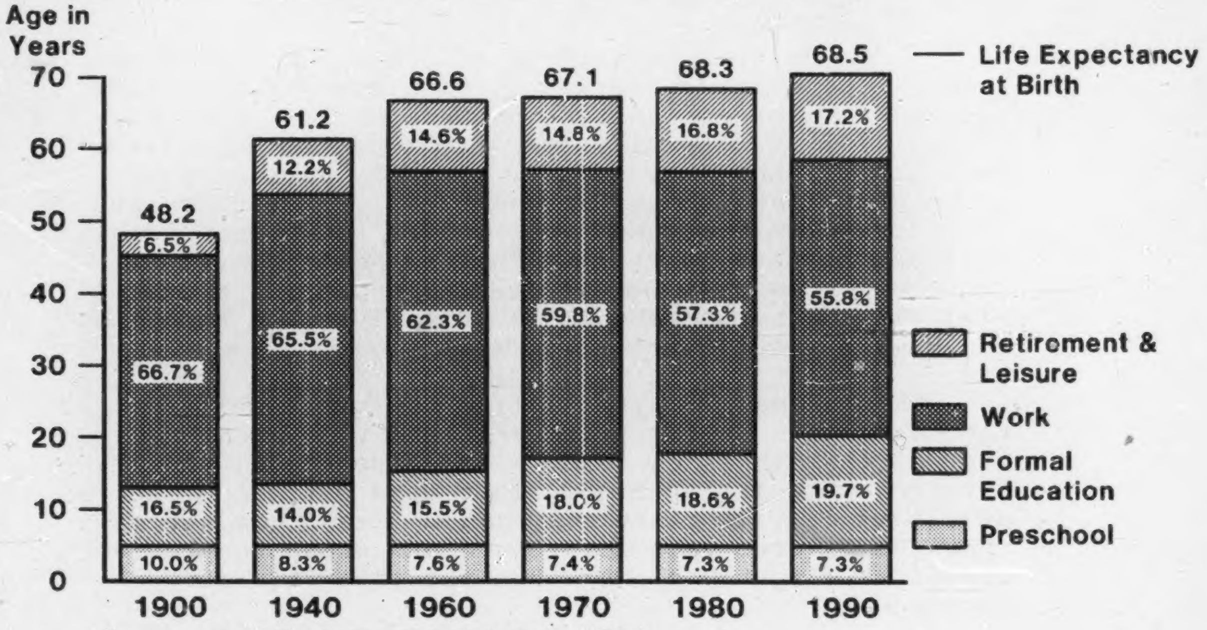
A New Life Style



Source: Fred Best, "Recycling People, *The Futurist*, Feb. 1978

EMPHASIS ON NON-WORK ACTIVITIES

(Distribution of Life Activities)



Source: Fred Best, The Futurist, Feb., 1978

With the decline of the melting pot concept and greater support for ethnic diversity has come more tolerance towards minority group life styles. Consequently, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians have added to the richness of family practices and relationships on the American scene. From homosexuals and militant feminists have come additional varieties, including the growing practice of child adoption.

There are people for whom the pressures of change portended by cyclical life plans and unorthodox life styles are ominous. Some fall back on the family as a refuge of stability in a turbulent world. Unable to control the economic, social, political, and technological forces that dictate so many aspects of life, they turn to what they think they can control--working toward a good family. The private life of the family becomes everything; community ties are neglected, civic responsibilities are ignored. Children's education takes place at home and the host of other experts on child rearing are kept away. These private families promise to grow in number as technology extends the complexity of society.

Others express their negative reaction to mainstream developments by creating the larger family of the commune, where alternative life-styles are sheltered. The number of communes in the United States has always been cyclical. The activism of the 1960s spurred their growth. For the past several years, the commune movement has been in decline, and this downward trend should continue for some years.

If the total sharing of the commune is not the wave of the immediate future, what does lie ahead is much greater use by the family of shared services and facilities. To accommodate cyclical life plans, dual careers, and institutionalized poverty, there will be increased sharing of facilities for child care, physical fitness, meal preparation, and transportation. A greater sense of neighborhood and community should flow from these arrangements.

Finally, the future holds promise that broader understanding and tolerance of the mosaic of family structures and practices will limit the psychic wounds now being inflicted on nontraditionalists. It is not just outside institutions dealing with the family--such as police, welfare, and social agencies--who sometimes use a stereotype of a traditional nuclear family to judge other family forms bad. Many living in these other arrangements, too, feel guilt and pain. It seems likely that time will erase this stigma, as has been the case with gradual, wide acceptance of divorce.

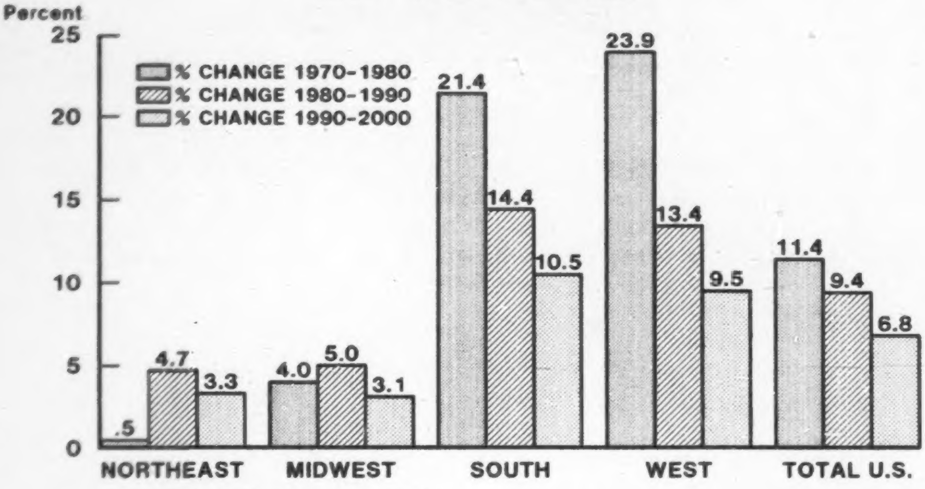
3. Number and Location of Population

The population of the United States will continue to grow and to move. Both trends, however, will experience slower rates over the next three decades compared with the last thirty years. It is anticipated that the 226.5 million Americans in 1980 will increase to only 270 million by 2010, representing a more than 50 percent drop in growth rates for the thirty year periods of comparison. Regional growth patterns and suburban growth will also slow, but there is strong consensus that the enormous population shifts of the post-World War II period have not yet run their course.

Technology, through biogenetic applications, has the potential for tremendously influencing the means of human reproduction and thus population size. The major limitations on technology are our value system's ethical and moral constraints. For the intermediate future, almost all population growth will come from traditional human reproduction and from immigration. What technology is presently contributing to the creative stages of life is done with an even-handed disposition. On the one hand, family planning and its contraceptive technology are helping lower birth rates and supporting the long term trend toward smaller size families. On the other hand, the technology of fertility is enabling many people to have children under circumstances in which, only a short time ago, infertility would have been an accepted fact. Thus, while the average size of families will decrease, so will the number of involuntarily childless families.

Americans continue on the march. A common element in the movement from North and Midwest to South and West, from central city to suburb, and from metropolitan to rural is the severance of the family's ties to neighborhood, school, congregation, peer groups, and support organizations. While the family takes its strengths and weaknesses with it in the move, it may find that the altered environment has changed some strengths into weaknesses and vice versa. For example, parents' strong religious convictions may have been a source of divisiveness with their children in a secular, urban environment in the North. Transplant that same family into a Southwest community in which the church is the site of numerous activities for all age groups, and religion can pull the family together.

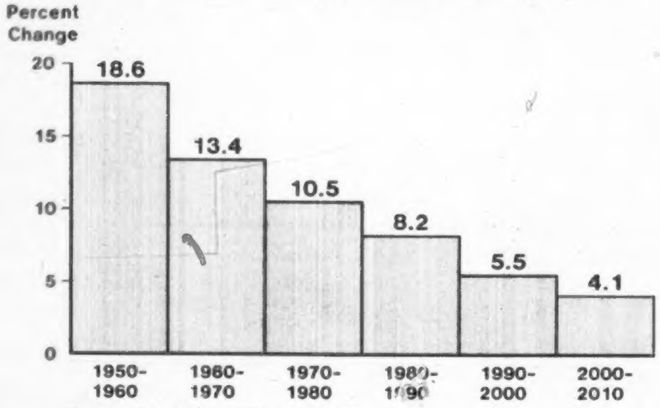
POPULATION GROWTH BY REGION



Source: Census Bureau, 1981

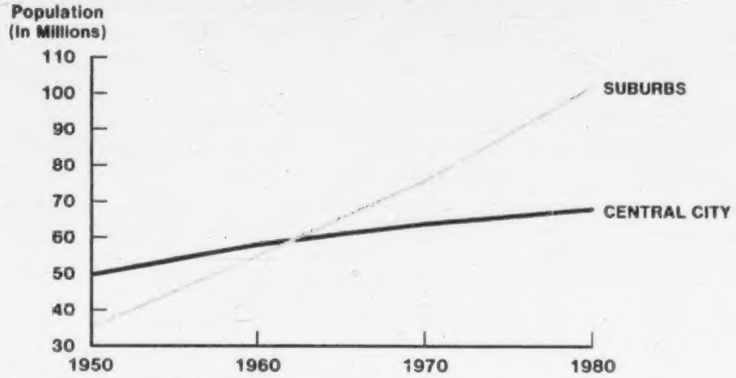
U.S. POPULATION GROWTH SLOWS

(Percent Change in Population)



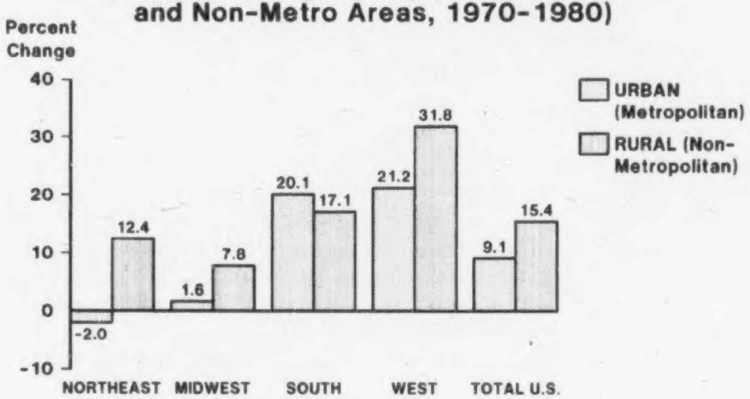
Source: The Conference Board, 1982

SUBURBS CONTINUE TO GROW
(Population Inside SMSA's)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981

POPULATION IS UP IN RURAL AREAS
(Percent Change in Population in Metro and Non-Metro Areas, 1970-1980)



Source: Census Bureau, 1981

If what happened to family support organizations in the great migration from the South to the North in the immediate post-World War II period is any guide, there is strong likelihood that continued growth in the South and West will cause organizational overloads. Much of the migration comes out of stress situations--economic, health, interpersonal, and intrafamily. Such families are often working in their native state with support professionals: therapists, social workers, counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, lawyers, and clergy who are attempting to mediate, advise, and clarify. Getting help in their adopted state may be difficult because of overcrowded conditions due to high population growth and to strong local traditions of self-reliance that limit financial resources for such services.

Archetypical of adverse impacts of new milieus on transplanted families is the inability of many nuclear families with traditional values to combat effectively a New Wave environment. Parents are horrified by what they view as hedonism, sensuality, drug abuse, and permissiveness; but these same characteristics, labelled differently, often appeal to their children. Some families join and are acculturated; others flee back home as from a plague. With many variations, this tableau will be replayed endless times in the decades ahead.

The move to suburbia has been fraught with similar paradoxes. Many a family has moved out of central city neighborhoods to suburbs for their children to escape the peer influence of the street gang only to find that there is no escape. In the comparatively sterile environment of the typical suburb, children's peer groups assume greater influence due to lack of competition. As a result, there is often a greater failure to integrate effectively young people into the larger society than occurred in the city. Nevertheless, the myth of the garden paradise--suburbia--will continue to appeal to millions of Americans. However, there are warnings that the dream may harbor nightmares for the family: growing high rates of suicide, alcoholism, and drug abuse for young people, particularly for children from single-parent families.

The growth of exurbia in the period of the 1970s is testimony to the strength of the dream of the garden. Population growth in political sub-divisions under 2500 was 69 percent higher than the growth rate of metropolitan areas. Since this is the first decade in which the rural areas have grown to this extent, there is serious question as to whether we are at the start of a trend or whether we are dealing with a one-time aberration. Widespread dispersal would create problems of critical mass for family support organizations. There is no reason to believe that the relative isolation of families would eliminate problems requiring professional assistance.

On a limited basis, gentrification is bringing back to the central city young, middle-class families who contribute to the tax base and support of social agencies. Rising structural unemployment, high black teenage unemployment, lowered federal assistance for social programs, and crime in the streets have held back the once-expected rebirth of the central city that rising energy costs and transportation problems would encourage. Perhaps some time after 2000, we will see the renaissance of the central city--the most hospitable place for the multiple family structures that lie ahead.

4. Age Distribution

The inexorable march of the baby-boomer group across the demographic landscape will dominate society for another fifty years. Born between 1947 and 1960, they crowded maternity wards, pushed schools into double and triple sessions, blocked sidewalks, flooded job markets and now that group is going to take over. One-third of the population by 1990, they will then control more than half of the disposable personal income. Another measure of the magnitude of the group is shown by raw numbers: the group age 25 to 44 was 47 million in 1960; only thirty years later, in 1990, they will be 80 million.

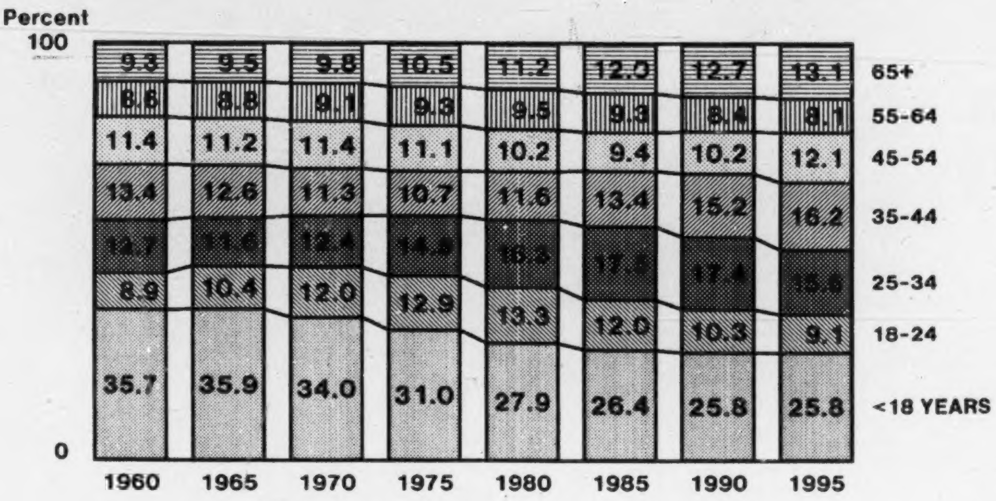
A similar comparison shows another striking demographic development: the number of people sixty-five years of age and over will have approximately doubled from 1960 to 1990, when they will be around 31 million. By 2000, distribution within the group over sixty-five years of age will have shifted, with close to half the group over seventy-five years of age and with numerous women in their eighties.

Aging is bringing new opportunities and stresses to families. When a couple married in 1910, the chances were only one in three that both spouses would live to age sixty-five. Two-thirds of the surviving men over sixty-five would still be working. The length and closeness of the marriage was relatively limited and much could be endured if relationships soured. Today and in the future, longevity and retirement have changed the potential duration and amount of togetherness of elderly couples. Consequently, when tolerance lessens and ill-will festers, there will be increased numbers of separations and divorces in couples over sixty. Contrariwise, other elderly couples will find the spectre of poverty, hunger, and chronic ill-health haunting them, drawing them closer together in more intimate relations.

That the elderly are thus haunted is a function of increased longevity, the experiencing of numerous waves of economic cycles, and changed values regarding independence. Many previous generations may have had a goal of financial independence in retirement years so that they would not have to depend upon their children. But it was not until now that relative affluence, Social Security, Medicare-Medicaid, and private pension-

THE U.S. POPULATION IS GETTING OLDER

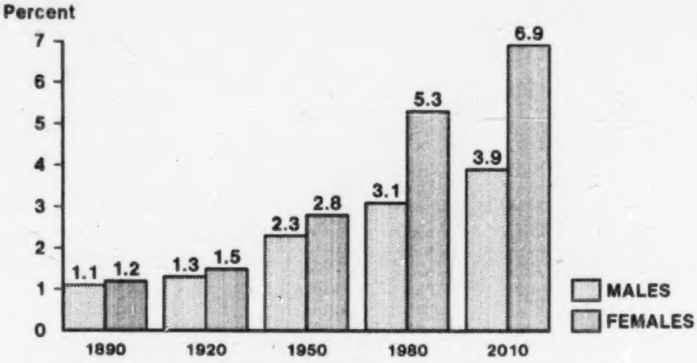
(Age Distribution of the U.S. Population)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1982

INCREASE IN THE VERY OLD POPULATION

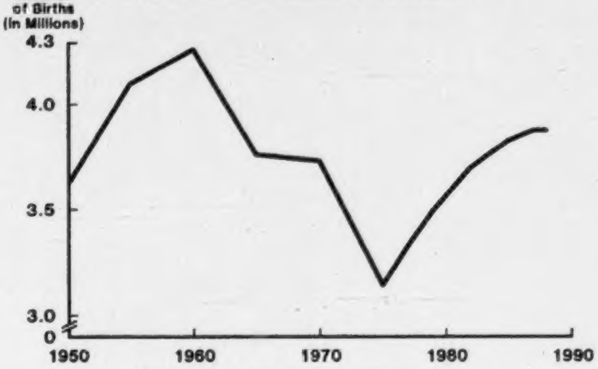
(Percent of Population 75 Years and Older, by Sex)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978

NUMBER OF BIRTHS IS ON THE RISE

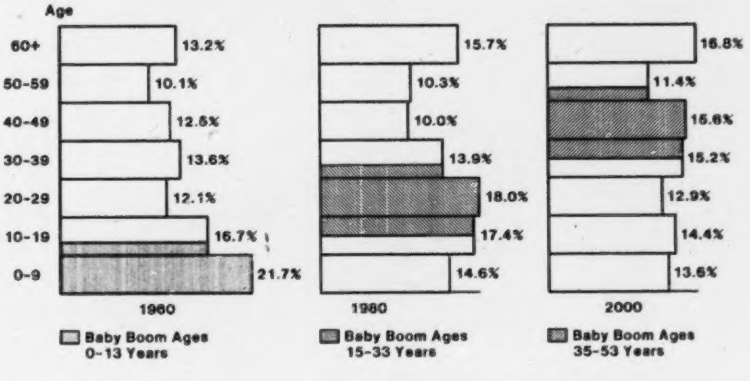
(Total Annual Number of Births)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982

THE BABY BOOM MATURES

(Age Distribution of the U.S. Population)



savings-investment plans have enabled many in this generation, and in future generations, to achieve this cherished goal. For many of the elderly, financial independence does not represent a weakening of ties to their children, rather it is seen as strengthening emotional bonds and making for healthier grandparenting. More than three-quarters of older persons with living children live either in the same household with one of them or less than an hour away.

Large numbers of the elderly, however, never had children or now have neither surviving children nor spouses and, with limited financial resources, live at the survival level. They are sustained by the intergenerational social compact creating a support system of funds and services, public and private. If that compact continues to be rewritten so as to stress self-reliance, competitiveness, survival of the fittest, and short shrift to the unfortunate, we should see growing suicide rates for the elderly accompany funding cuts in social services.

Compared with their parents, baby-boomers have grown up with a greater willingness to take risks, to be open, to try new things. However, more than a quarter of the group will observe traditional family structures and practices. The remainder will flow with the New Wave group or become Changers, but the sheer number of baby-boomers will see unprecedented increase in: number of men and women choosing to live as homosexual couples; homosexual couples raising children; men adopting equal or dominant responsibility for child raising with the mother; single-parent families headed by men; women deserting families; dual-career couples; divorces and remarriages; and--depending on breakthroughs in biogenetics--first-born children whose parents are over 40 years of age.

When we view present population growth and birth rates, we are dealing mainly with the collective impact of decisions by baby-boomer families. The biological drive for parenting will continue to be mediated by two societal forces: economics and values. In an earlier age, when motherhood was held as a key central value, it reinforced the influence of good economic times on decisions to have many children. For decades in modern societies, children have not been viewed in the investment terms that they were in preindustrial societies. Rather, they are conceived as sources of pleasure and emotional comfort.

In the decades ahead, we can expect the values regarding women's career and self-fulfillment, the ecological balance, and the destructive threat of mounting arms races to dampen the reproductive pressures of economic prosperity. The baby boomlet in actual number of births that we will witness in the next decade will result from decisions by the baby-boomers to delay having children until they are in their thirties; it actually reflects low fertility rates.

5. Minority Populations

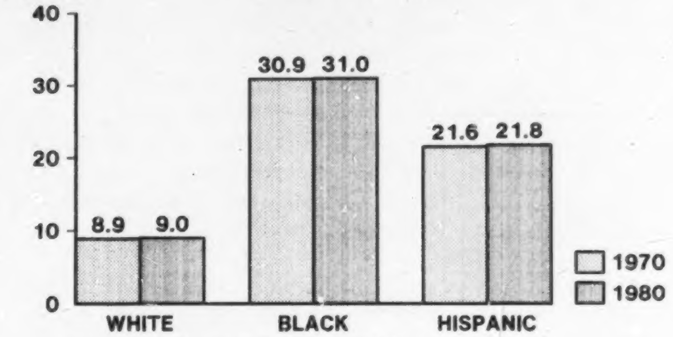
Minority group populations--black, Hispanic, Asian--are growing at a faster rate than whites due to births and legal and illegal migration. Illegal migration makes estimates of size difficult, but by 1990, there should be more than 50 million blacks and Hispanics in the United States. Within that enormous group are vast differences by every social measure and by countries of origin. Nevertheless, in a society which emphasizes equality in such varied ways, comparisons with mainstream whites draw continuing attention to the inequalities of minorities regarding income and wealth, housing, health, education, and occupation.

Black families are integral to this story, but because of the persistent resistance to solution of so many parts of black social problems, analysts assign to the black family conflicting roles of malefactor or victim, great hope or cause for despair. Although fertility rates for black women are high, most of the difference is due to the fact that black teenagers have fertility rates almost three times higher than white teenagers. Children will continue to bear children. More than half of black births are to unmarried women, a rate more than five times the white rate. More than 40 percent of black families are single-parent families headed by women, a jump of 35 percent in a decade.

White single-parent families headed by women are also associated with poverty, but in the black context the difficulties are more pronounced, with fewer than one in five of such women working. Extended family networks often provide blacks with child care, homes, and financial assistance. In the black community, there is less invidious comparison of nontraditional families with the nuclear married family than in white communities. However, the network is threatened by the working of the economy. Many central city blacks who do well financially move out to the suburbs--some large portion of the 6 million blacks who lived in suburbs in 1980. In 1981, 59 percent of black households lived in central cities, compared to 26 percent of white households. Community ability to give help is diminished by the departure of the affluent black, by black unemployment rates twice that of whites (and even higher ratios for black teenagers), and declining ratios of black-to-white family income. In the decade from 1970 to 1980, that ratio fell from 61 percent to 58 percent. The

NO IMPROVEMENT IN POVERTY STATUS AMONG MINORITIES

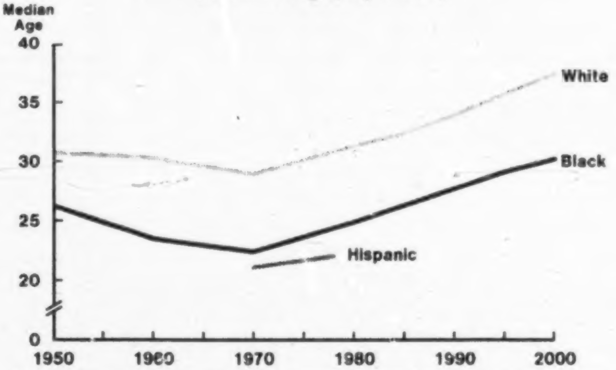
(Percent of Population Below the Poverty Line, 1970 and 1980)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980

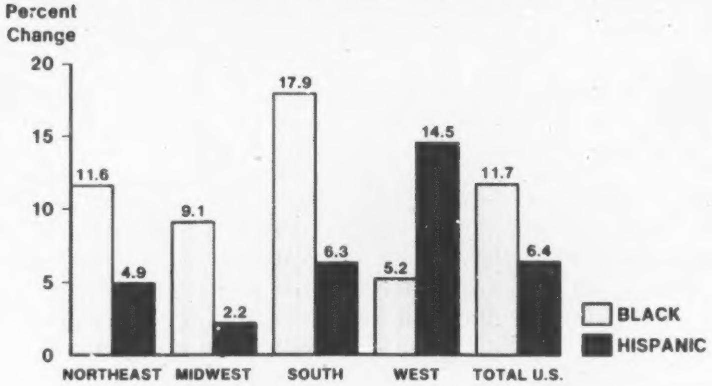
ALTHOUGH YOUNG, MINORITY POPULATIONS ARE AGING

(Median Age, By Race)



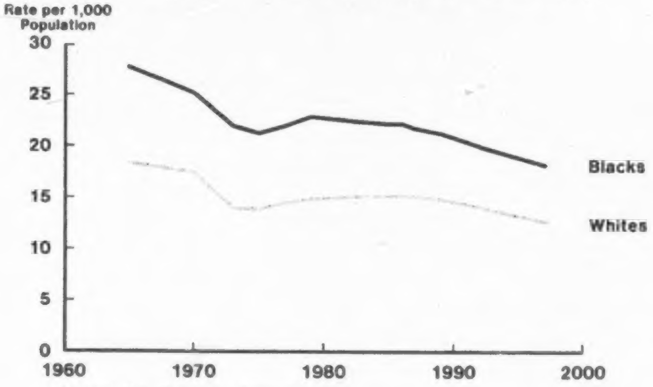
Source: American Council of Life Insurance; U.S. Bureau of Census, 1982
Note: Historical Data and Projections Not Available for Hispanic Population

GROWTH OF MINORITIES
(Percent Change, 1970-1980)



Source: Census Bureau, 1981

BIRTH RATE REMAINS HIGHER AMONG MINORITIES
(Total Number of Births per 1,000 Population)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1982

general poverty level of blacks remained about the same during the seventies, ending with 31 percent of blacks below the poverty line in 1980. By 1983, this index had climbed to over 36 percent.

While structural unemployment will grow in industries located in central cities where blacks are concentrated, an offsetting trend will be the growth of black political power. With that power will come increased equal employment opportunity programs; welfare reform to eliminate the harmful effects of AFDC on male parenting roles; and a bigger piece of the pie in the public sector. The public sector that blacks are inheriting is, in most cases, a shrinking one, marked by deteriorating infrastructure and decreased tax base. In the private sector, black men and women will increasingly graduate from college and take professional and technical positions in industry.

The Hispanic family structure, though adapting to American conditions, retains older cultural traits that vary among Hispanics. Six out of ten Hispanics come from Mexico, 20 percent from Cuba and Puerto Rico, and large numbers of the others from Central America and Colombia. Single-parent Hispanic families headed by women are about the same proportion of total families as the rate for native whites; income for such families runs slightly below that of blacks, and is 59 percent of the median income for similar white families.

Hispanic family median income in 1980 was $14,896, higher than the black $12,998 but far lower than the native white $22,024. But, like blacks, the percent of Hispanic population below the poverty line remained at approximately the same level in 1970 and in 1980, 22 percent. This lack of visible improvement is attributed to the influx of low-earning, illegal immigrants.

While the Hispanic minority is characterized by sharp differences for each national group in education, social customs, income levels, and sense of self-importance, they are united by a common language and love of family. The ties between individual and family and family and community are closer to preindustrial extended, traditional family models than to American nuclear families.

Although Hispanics are resisting the Americanization process more fiercely than did any other immigrant ethnic group--who else successfully installed bilingualism?--time will see the diversity of family forms take hold. But we are likely to also see Hispanic imprints on American forms. More than 40 percent of the nation's population growth in the 1970s occurred in areas of greatest Hispanic migration, California, Texas, and Florida. As with the blacks, we will see Hispanic political power harnessed to deal with issues touching on the family.

6. Health Care

The complex health care system in the United States defies simple summary description. One can only highlight results, costs, and trends, all imbedded in other societal developments. Health care improvements have been made in many areas, but gaps between blacks and whites, men and women, remain. Life expectancy in 1982 for whites was 75.1 years, for blacks 69.3 years--both improvements. Life expectancy in 1982 for women at 78.2 years exceeded that for men by 7.4 years. Infant mortality improvements show the same characteristics: the rate for white babies dropped from 17.8 deaths per thousand live births in 1970 to 11 per thousand in 1980; the black babies' rate fell from 32.6 in 1970 to 21.4 in 1980. Thus, while the black rate was cut during the decade twice as much as the white rate, at the end of the period the white rate is still half that of the blacks.

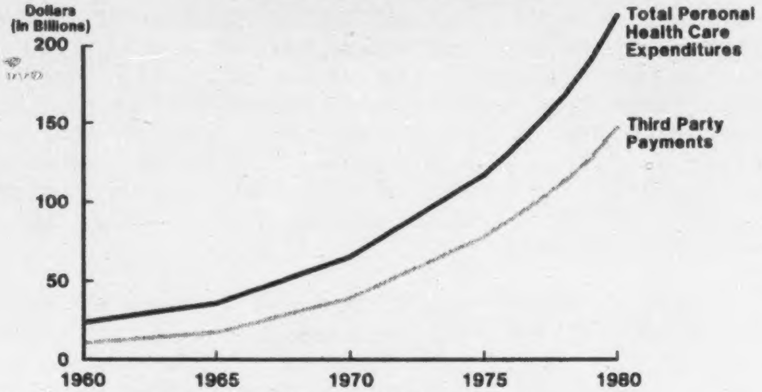
Heart disease remains the number one cause of death, but the downward trend since 1950 continues. Attention to diet, physical exercise, and mental attitude have reduced the rate in 32 years by 38 percent to 191 deaths per 100,000 population (age-adjusted). In the same period, death from cancer slowly edged up 6 percent.

These results have not been gained without great social cost. From 1965 to 1982, national health expenditures swelled from $41.7 billion (6 percent of GNP) to $332.4 billion (10.5 percent of GNP).

Dominant health care trends include: continuing development of expensive high technology medicine; competing and innovative health delivery systems, including HMO's and a new medical-industrial complex of nationwide corporations; proliferation of holistic and well-care centers; renegotiations and controls to limit costs, particularly in hospitals; changing roles for the government; and unresolved moral, ethical, and legal issues.

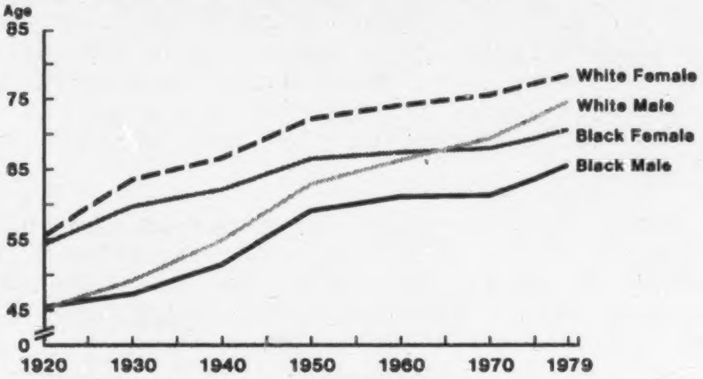
These developments affect the family at every stage of the life cycle. Starting with conception, it is clear that the life sciences and medical technology are bringing the family a mountain of new problems. Common law over centuries gradually evolved a series of rights and responsibilities for parents and children

HEALTH COSTS SOAR
(National Health Expenditures)



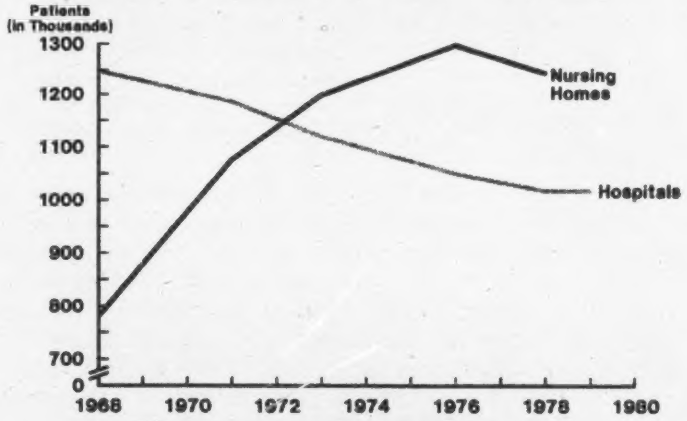
Source: U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, 1981

AMERICANS ARE LIVING LONGER
(Life Expectancy at Birth, by Race and Sex)



Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics

DECLINE IN PERSONS HOSPITALIZED
(Number of Resident Patients on a Daily Basis)



Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics premised on a biological relationship of husband-father and wife-mother bound together by a marriage contract. In the last century, the state and other major institutions have intervened in family affairs and brought about changes in the authority, agenda, and procedures of the family. However, the biological premise remained at the heart of law and custom regarding property rights, inheritance, legitimacy, and life and death decisions.

Today, with that blood tie broken by artificial insemination, embryo implants, and other genetic developments, we shall see further challenges to existing family codes for decades to come. Proposed statutory changes are often too controversial for legislators and judicial adaptation, case by case, too slow for the rate of change. High technology poses problems after normal conceptions when the infant is born very premature, congenitally handicapped, metabolically deficient, or birth injured. Costly mini-environments can keep such infants alive when normal procedures would result in death. On the public agenda for some time will be the issue of the family's right to decide on the medical care versus the state's right to intervene and decide.

That same battle line is drawn for the period between conception and normal birth. Will the state or the family decide if, when, and how a birth shall be aborted? With over 1 million legal abortions every year, that issue will not soon die.

The family at midlife cycle will receive greater recognition from the medical profession as the unit of care, rather than the individual. Emphasis on family stress, environmental hazards around the home, dietary inadequacies and harmful effects of food additives, emotional support systems, and genetic inheritances have moved the family forward in the treatment of alcoholism, heart disease, mental illness, drug abuse, and cancer. Emphasis in the future will be on healing as well as on diagnosis and treatment.

The end of the family life cycle has problems compounded by medical costs that can lead to impoverishment. The 31 percent of the 1980 population over forty-five years of age incurred 63 percent of hospital costs. Moreover, although a majority of people over sixty-five have no serious physical disability, at any one time, 15 percent are totally disabled. Chronic disorders lie in wait for most elderly people.

Even without money problems, elderly families have to cope with inadequate institutional provisions for the most probable course that their health will take them. For many very affluent people, this sequence calls for four changes of housing in retirement--from working residence to retirement communities to nursing homes to hospitals for the chronically ill--with disjointed health care and great psychic distress. If inflation is contained at low levels, there will be many more communities offering integrated services such as exist in Europe.

Death of the elderly brings back the legal, ethical, and moral problems associated with life-sustaining high technologies. Do the individual and family with medical counsel decide when to end heroic measures or does the state intervene? One answer to this question is the spreading hospice movement. In an institution or at home, dying becomes a rite with family participation.

There will be a profusion of choices that the family will face regarding health care. The coming surplus of health professionals will fuel intense competition among new institutions such as hospices; full-service corporate chains; free-standing surgical, eye care, or emergency centers; HMOs; independent proprietary hospitals with high proportions of paraprofessionals; and nonprofit community health centers. Group health insurance plans will offer families financial incentives to choose wisely. That will not be an easy task.

Even more challenging will be the choice families face to alter life styles, set an example for children, and pursue a course of cultivating good health through wise living. Only a dramatic genetic discovery of the causes of aging offers more hope for life extension than dedication to physical fitness, improved eating habits, and keeping away from tobacco, alcohol, and drugs. Compared with the gains of changed life style, the improvements offered by such high tech, high cost innovations as organ transplants shrink into relative insignificance.

7. Crime

Crime in America is terrible and getting worse. This situation prevails despite America's leading all other nations in the number of guns owned by citizens, the number of prisoners and the rate of imprisonment for nonpolitical offenses, the amount of money spent on the public criminal justice system--including police, and the amount of money spent on private police and electronic security systems. Identification, apprehension, evaluation, punishment, and rehabilitation are supposed to control crime, but the trends tell a different story. The total number of crimes is in the tens of millions and climbing. An individual crime category may go down for a year or two but then the upward swing resumes. Comparisons with other nations are a source of continual embarrassment.

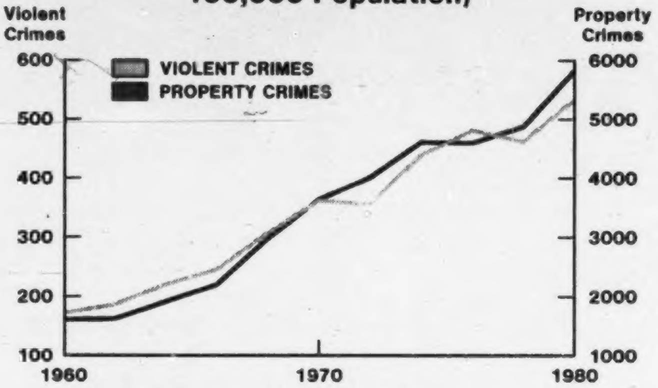
If blacks are left out of the national crime statistics, invidious comparisons persist. The homicide rate for white Americans is twice that of Japan; the robbery rate for white Americans is three times that of England. However, when blacks are added, the national homicide rate jumps to five times Japan's, and the national robbery rate to eight times England's. The 11 percent black population accounts for over 40 percent of all criminal offenders arrested for violent crimes and for over 60 percent of all robbery offenders. Blacks are also proportionately greater sufferers from crime--for example, poor blacks are twenty-five times more likely than wealthy whites to be a victim of a robbery resulting in injury.

Crime against person or property often has a strong and enduring impact beyond mere monetary losses or costs. Millions of families, black and white, annually are traumatized, suffer a sense of violation, are left with an overriding fear for their safety. The more heinous the crime, the deeper the wound and the greater the difficulty of family adjustment.

In decaying central city neighborhoods with high black population concentrations, teenager unemployment rates of over 40 percent, adult unemployment rates of around 20 percent, and a pervasive stench of poverty in tenement hallways, the black family has difficulty trying to hold children to the rule of law when there appears to be no possible escape from the ghetto. In the fluid ethical situation induced by poverty, hope-

RISING CRIME IN AMERICA

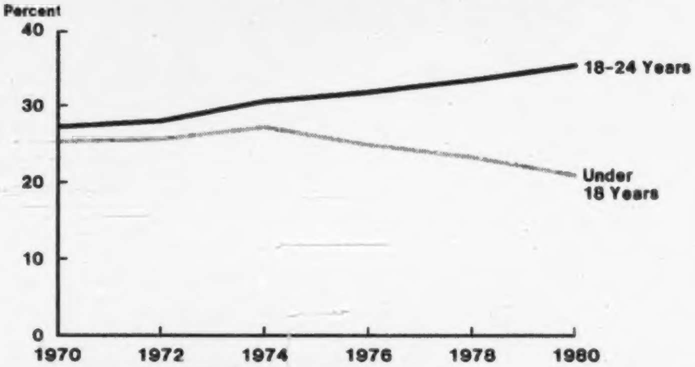
(Rate of Crime Reported to the FBI per 100,000 Population)



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IS UP AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

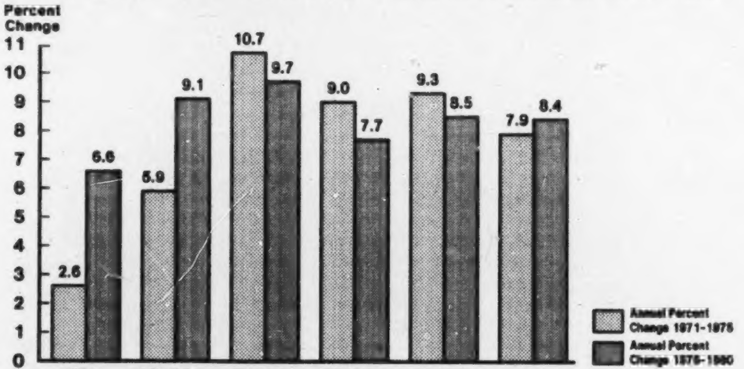
(Youths as a Percent of All Persons Arrested)



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981

CRIME GROWING AT A DECREASING RATE IN SMALL CITIES

(Average Annual Percent Growth in the Crime Rate, by City Size)



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1981 lessness, and frustration, "working the street," underground economy activities, drug dealing, and crimes against person and property become coping mechanisms that can have large monetary rewards. Youth gangs engaged in crime also flourish when traditional social controls fail in such environments.

The present national trend to enlarging the jail population is also affecting the family by creating greater dependency on welfare and social agencies when the wage earner is put behind bars. In the past decade, the prison population has been doubled.

Mean, vicious, violent, and often senseless, crime against people seems to be spreading with the weak and elderly as prime victims of outsiders. Theories vary as to the influence of the violence shown on television in programs dealing with the news, dramatic shows, situation comedies, cartoons, and professional sports such as football and hockey. The root causes of violence probably lie elsewhere.

Moreover, mean crime within the family also seems to be rising and it is not performed by outsiders. Vicious abuse of children, spouses, and parents is being reported in numbers large enough to suggest a general trend of domestic violence. Murders committed by someone related to the victim continue high. Of special note, emerging as an issue that will increase in visibility over the next two decades, is reported incest.

There will be greater involvement of police, schools, social service agencies, doctors, and hospitals in dealing with domestic abuse, violence, and incest. Shame and embarrassment have long served to conceal the dimensions of these problems. Social intervention will take place more frequently, not only out of compassion for the victims within the family, but because evidence is mounting that such family situations ultimately contribute to increased crime elsewhere in society.

8. Education

The formal education system in the United States is going through one of its periodic states of siege. In the last two years alone, over thirty reports critical of primary and secondary education have been issued by divergent study groups, commissions, and foundations. The rising levels of educational attainment are deprecated by accounts of functional incompetency in basic skills, falling SAT scores, and universally declining levels of academic achievement. Although postsecondary education is not receiving the same media exposure, within the groves of academe there is continued serious concern with restoring academic morale and quality.

Rapid change, increased complexity, and transformation into an information society create conditions calling for skills, knowledge, and attitudes that go far beyond functional competency measures. In a democratic society, the need is for functionally literate citizens who can perform responsibly and comfortably in the changing world in which they will live. With the SAT scores of those going into teaching dropping far more than the drop in general student population scores, the challenge of educating for functional literacy is awesome.

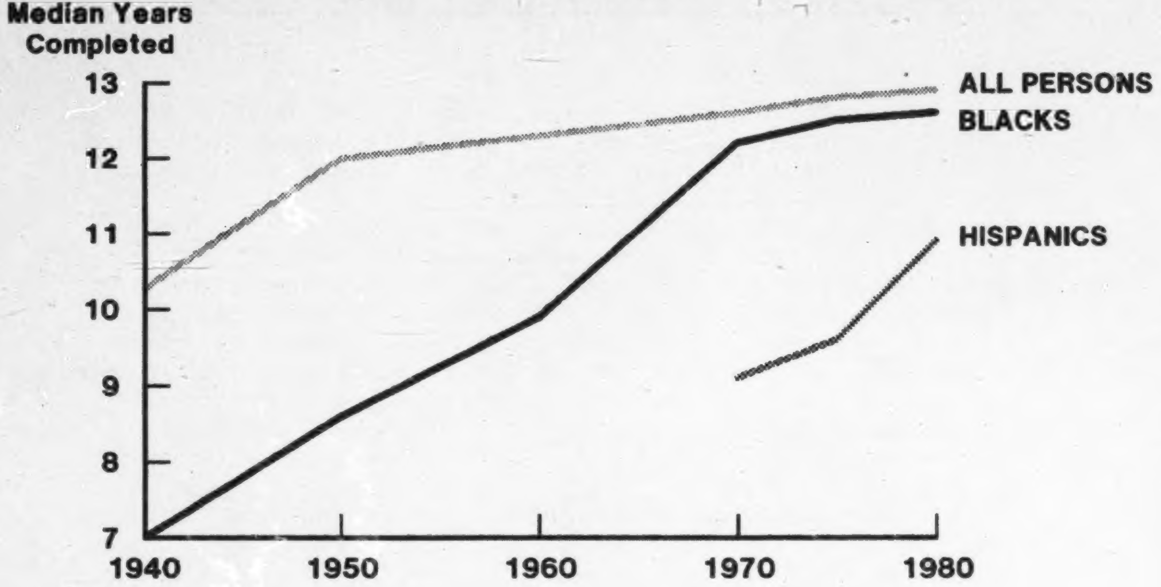
Schools, of course, do not have sole responsibility for education. Families, religious groups, businesses, print and electronic media, peer groups, governmental agencies, and social agencies perform educational functions that are frequently at cross-purpose among the institutions and with schools.

Attacks on public schools and increased withdrawals of students are an index of the continuing conflict between school and family. Family complaints about inadequate school performance focus on the basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic; discipline and respect; and fundamental values. School complaints about family inadequacies focus on fundamental values; discipline and respect; support and motivation of learning; auxiliary tutoring; and the home environment.

When times were simpler and the melting pot the ideal, value orientation in public schools could center about Americanization and the inculcation of a set of centrally held values with which most families were in

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

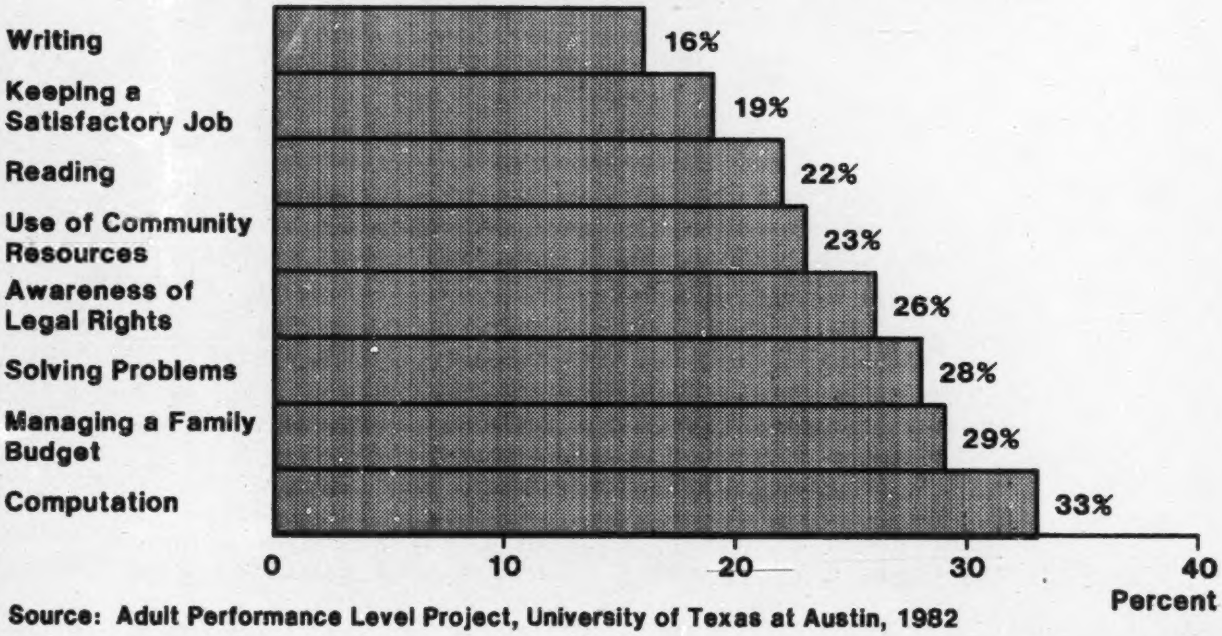
(Median School Years Completed: Persons 25-29 Years)



Source: Census Bureau, 1980

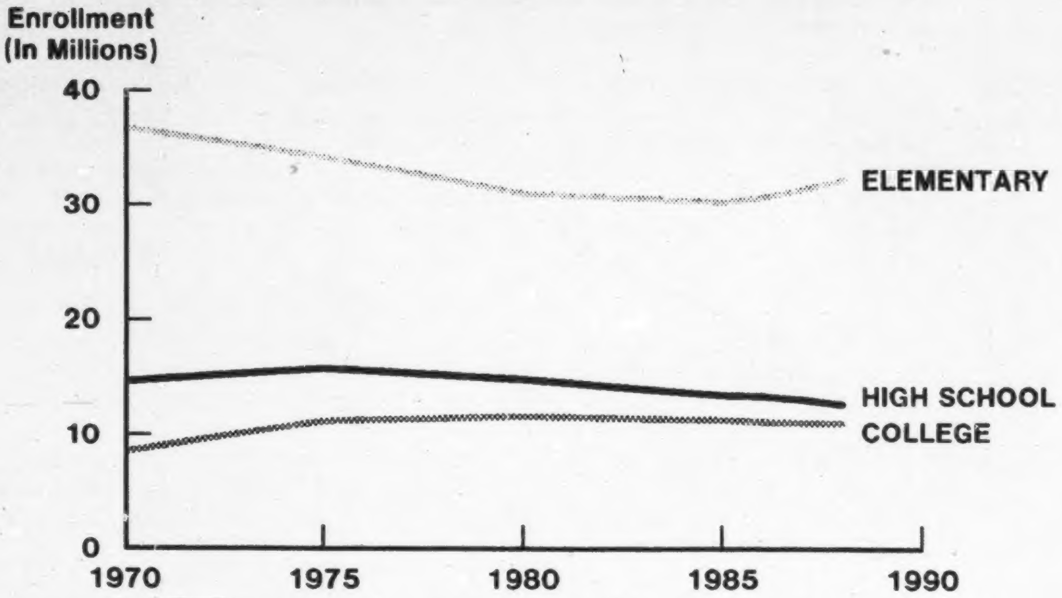
FUNCTIONAL INCOMPETENCY IS HIGH AMONG AMERICANS

(Percentage of All Adults Who Are Incompetent in:)



Source: Adult Performance Level Project, University of Texas at Austin, 1982

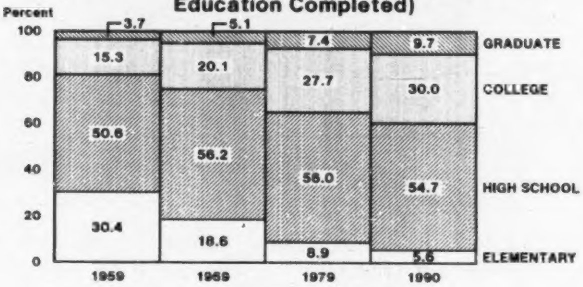
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



Source: U.S. Health, Education and Welfare, 1980

EDUCATIONAL UPGRADING OF THE LABOR FORCE

(Distribution of the Labor Force by Level of Education Completed)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Special Report, No. 160.

agreement. Today's pluralism, attended by fragmenting values and ethnic diversity, often makes school value indoctrination a covert process. For tolerant parents going with the flow of social change, this approach presents no problems.

However, there will be increased attacks from more strong-minded families desiring support for their values from the school; attacks will come from both Traditional and New Wave groups. In communities dominated by either group, the American system of local control of education will permit value indoctrination, but within constraints set by state and federal officials.

Seemingly beyond control of both family and school is the influence of television. School use of television for course work remains limited. In the home, however, children attend the television set for more hours annually than they attend classrooms. Between absent working parents and a general social permissiveness, there is usually little parental guidance in program selection.

The baby-boomers are the first generation raised in the electronic milieu and comparative data is, therefore, nonexistent. However, we would suggest on an intuitive basis that trends will unfold revealing: declining academic achievement as measured by SATs is linked to children learning different skills, knowledge, and attitudes from television; news programs, dramas, documentaries have given viewers an unparalleled exposure to the problems, diversity, and scope of Earth; all programming has helped shape interpersonal skills and an understanding of manipulative behavior; and, lastly, cartoons, situation comedies, soap operas, dramas, and talk shows have directly contributed to role formation in the family through all stages of the life cycle. On the negative side of television's influence are: the violence; the merchandizing of political candidates; the oversimplification of political issues; and the paralysis of family interactions when the set is on.

Finally, we shall see extension of present programs in schools directed toward family skills and attitudes. Cooking classes and home economics have been joined by sex education. Child care units in high schools for student-parents provide an opportunity for the other students to receive parenting training. Greater training will be given in the ramifications of the marriage contract as a legal document spelling out the economic rights and responsibilities of the partners. Curriculum revision to reflect the multitude of family structures will be a continuing process placing emphasis on greater opportunity for women and on negotiated sex roles in families.

The family in its many forms has been the object of persistent criticism that names it as the cause of numerous social problems. One perennial educational solution for the ills of the family, whose time will probably not come for many decades, is to require training in family skills and parenting, and to have the state certify and license applicants as acceptable parents. This idea runs counter to many current trends moving the family further into the status of a voluntary, private partnership by diminishing the role of both state and church.

9. Government: Continuity and Change

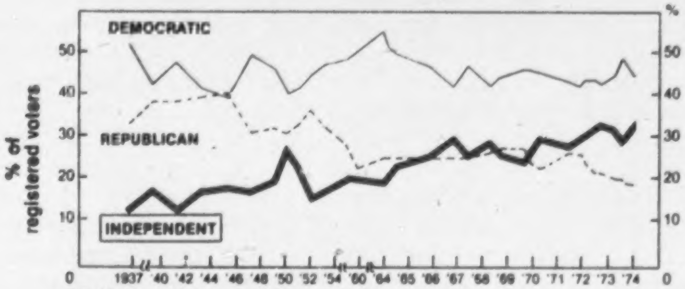
It was about two hundred years ago that a great social invention--the American federal union--was created, establishing a liberal democracy of constitutionally limited government. In the shift from an agrarian society of 4 million people to an information society of 230 million people, much has changed on the political agenda and yet much of government structure remains the same. The twentieth century, particularly, saw federalism accommodate to greater central government power, to collective rather than individualistic responses to problems, and to use of government to hold other institutions and groups accountable.

Few people quarrel today with the goals of democratic government--safeguarding individual freedom, ensuring justice, preserving the peace, and promoting the general welfare. However, many are taking issue with the institutional means, attacking them from a number of fronts:

- o Representative bodies - Attacks from advocates of participatory democracy and of direct rule by initiative and referendum.
- o Rule of law - Attacks from advocates of civil disobedience in the name of natural law or conscience and from officeholders obeying the higher law of national security.
- o Majority rule - Attacks from those seeking new constitutional barriers to government action and from those moving political questions into the courts for decisions by judicial fiat.
- o Minority rights - Attacks from groups trying to narrow property rights and from groups attacking under the banner of eliminating decadence, obscenity, and immorality.
- o Party system - Direct attacks from those seeking to purify the system through procedural reforms or through establishment of more ideologically consistent parties, and indirect attacks from those walking away from political parties by declaring their independence.

Present governmental trends affecting the family

Growth of the Independents



GE, *Major trends in the U.S. through 1990*

according to a recent poll. . .

- **in 1980: 46% of those under 30 and 22% of those over 50 identify themselves as independents.**
- **in 1985: 50% of those under 30 and 30% of those over 50 will identify themselves as independents.**
- **in 1990: 60% of those under 30 and 45% of those over 50 will identify themselves as independents.**

Accelerating Movement Toward Decentralization

- new values stress participation in decision-making
  - increase in referenda, intervenors in agency procedures
  - from representative democracy to participatory democracy
- growth of "neighborhood power," a new political force
  - increase in local self-help programs:

consumer protection
energy
health care
crime prevention

redevelopment/beautification
urban agriculture
cultural
zoning changes

abound with contradictions and paradoxes. For decades, the driving forces of extension of central power, collective response, and accountability has seen government intervening into family relations for a variety of purposes. The state intervenes to safeguard the welfare of children; to set the rules about the rights and responsibilities of husbands and wives; and to act directly as surrogate head of family by assuming responsibility for disadvantaged family members when improper care is given.

What lies ahead is a long period of attempts to shift the line of demarcation between government and family. Neoconservatives wishing to strengthen the traditional nuclear family (and other nongovernmental institutions) as a way of limiting the power of the state paradoxically will continue to invoke governmental authority. They want the government to limit family choices regarding life and death situations, and to strengthen legal sanctions against nontraditional family structures. The issues on that agenda will include abortion; euthanasia; education vouchers; prayers in public schools; limitations on legal rights of illegitimate children, homosexuals, and unmarried couples; and changes in tax law.

In a similar manner, millions of people who chose to live outside the system in nontraditional family structures will try to invoke governmental authority to remove legal disabilities. In addition to defensive measures to counter the Traditionalists' issues, the nontraditionalist agenda will include inheritance laws, group employee benefits, Social Security changes, job discrimination, child adoption, and zoning law changes affecting communes and group living arrangements.

The family promises to be a continuing item on the agenda of political party platforms and a subject of campaign rhetoric. Within the administrative bowels of government, efforts will be made to shift the line of demarcation further in the direction of state intervention. There is a strong wave promoting self-reliance right now but the persistent trend is to look to the state. Once an issue surfaces and the media reveal details of serious problems relating to the family, a cycle is started by the agencies in which there are: (1) denial of the problem; (2) claims that it has already been resolved; (3) assertions of insolubility; (4) insistence that solutions are too costly; (5) assignment by others of blame on government for having either caused the problem or for not having held the culpable parties accountable; and (6) governmental actions leading to programs that prove that almost all of the above are true.

The pessimism about results that greets all governmental programs, particularly those at the federal level, has been fed by two successive presidencies disparaging Washington and the executive branch and by widespread lack of credibility in leaders of all institutions. These feelings have promoted decentralization and militant neighborhood self-help groups. In the area of family services, the future will see new, activist agencies competing for clients.

10. Government: Finance and Capabilities

War brings death, disease, famine, and destruction. Ironically, for several centuries large-scale popular wars have brought internal reform, greater social justice, and egalitarian programs as the nation-state, mobilizing its resources, calls for self-sacrifice and dedication to country. Special interest groups, multiple veto centers, and institutional traditions are rendered powerless by the patriotic appeal. War is also the setting for greater technological innovation; for extension of governmental authority--to run the war and, domestically, to maintain equality; and for great promises as to what the future will hold.

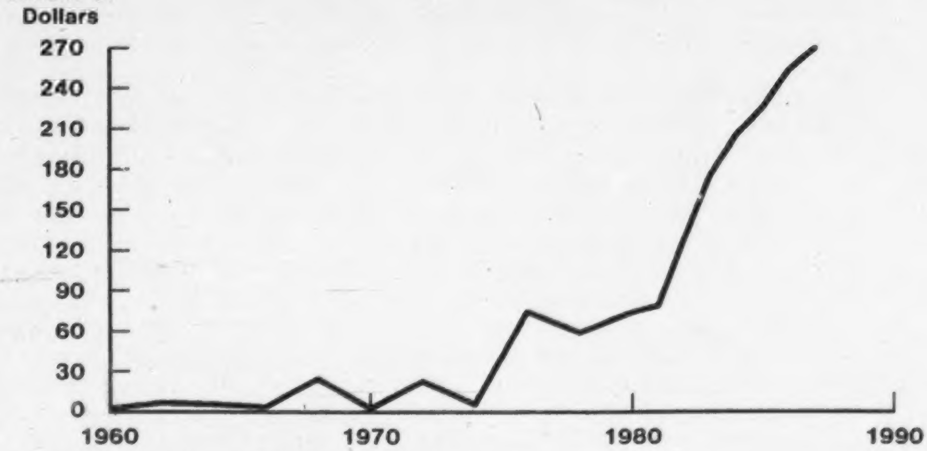
At the end of World War II, these forces in the United States created a new social compact, a broad consensus that was labelled the welfare state. Government spending as a percentage of the gross national product increased for most of the next decades as both Democratic and Republican administrations expanded programs dealing with health, housing, the aged, crime, education, youth, poverty, welfare, and unemployment while maintaining a worldwide military establishment and traditional governmental expenditures. There was always a minority displeased by social programs on philosophic grounds and an appreciably larger group displeased because of the persistence of social problems. The majority of Americans, however, supported the thrust of governmental responsibility.

This social compact started to dissolve in the late 1970s as a combination of perceived national weakness, high inflation, high unemployment, and pervasive fear for personal safety changed the mood of the electorate. Even though traditional American concern for the weak and unfortunate persisted, a new consensus developed that government was too big, that welfare programs had gone too far, that government was ineffectual, and that government spending had to be cut.

Reaction at state and local levels was mixed. Some jurisdictions passed Proposition-13-type restrictions on taxes and cap laws on spending and reduced the number of government employees. Elsewhere, similar proposals were soundly defeated. Overall, state and local spending fell from $440 billion in 1979 to $434 billion in 1983, despite inflation and increased call for governmental social programs because of the severi-

FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT

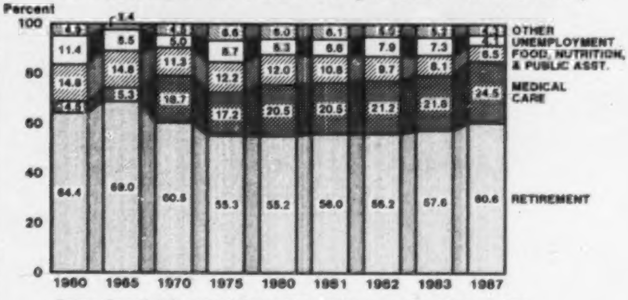
(In Billions of Dollars)



Source: Congressional Budget Office, 1982.

COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS

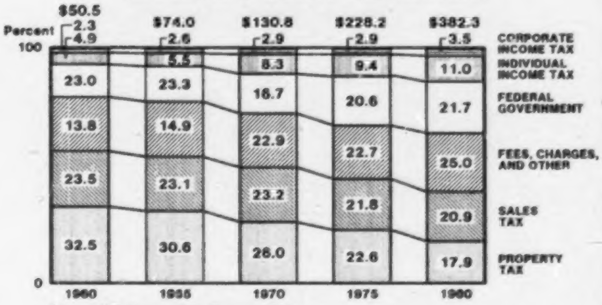
(As Percent to All Federal Payments to Individuals)



Source: Council of Economic Advisors; Office of Management and Budget, 1982

SOURCE OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES

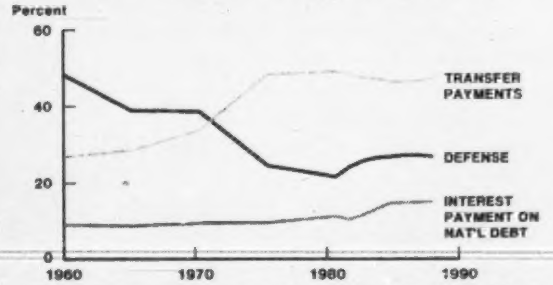
(In Billions of Dollars and Percents)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980

COMPOSITION OF FEDERAL BUDGET OUTLAYS

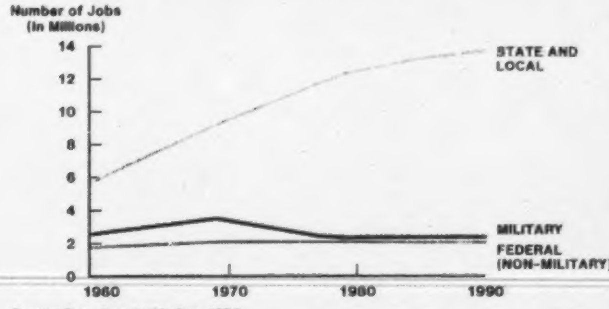
(Percent of Total Budget Outlays)



Source: Office of Management and Budget; Congressional Budget Office, 1982

EMPLOYMENT IN THE GOVERNMENT

(Total Number of Employees)



Source: Department of Labor, 1981

ty of the recession. With the current economic resurgence, expenditures are expected to rise to over $460 billion by the end of 1985 as much needed public works are initiated.

Federal policies reflect similar cross-pressures. Defense spending is increasing at a rate that will take it from one-fifth to more than one-third of the budget in but a few years; retirement funds and Social Security benefits are continuing relatively unchanged; and the major area for cuts are the social programs. Even though the large reductions in federal taxes for individuals and corporations produce huge deficits in conjunction with overall federal spending increases, political realities have dictated that some social programs receive more money (albeit at decreased annual growth rates) and some receive the same funds although the recession increased the needs. Other social programs have been totally eliminated or given over to state and local governments through block grants producing reduced funding.

What these tax and spending policies mean for the family parallels what is happening to individuals. Families in good shape--in wealth, mind, and body--do well with increased personal disposable income and the marketplace stuffed with consumer goods at noninflated prices. Troubled families searching for help are encountering difficulty as evidence mounts of increasing numbers of the hungry, homeless, and disturbed who are forced to rely on private agencies with limited resources.

The presidential election of 1984 will shape the short term impact of social program development because real choices are being made. There are fundamental value differences underlying the choices. The new conservatism stresses belief in hard work, visible rewards, acquisition of material things, short shrift to the indolent, a long-range life orientation, support of traditional institutions--family, congregation, and neighborhood school, individual responsibility, competitiveness, and a more limited role for government. Consequently, many social programs are targeted for reduction or elimination, not just as budget balancing measures but because they run counter to the grain of the conservative value structure.

Antithetically, liberalism stresses equality, altruism, organized assistance for the unfortunate, innovation and support for self-renewal of institutions, collective responsibility and response, cooperation, and an increased role for government. Consequently, social programs are viewed as primary responsibilities of government not just to ensure domestic tranquility but because they are the measure of goodness of a civilization.

If the conservatives triumph, present trends limiting social programs will be accelerated even though it is highly likely that deficit-reducing tax increases will be passed. The traditional family will be a frequent subject of well-orchestrated moral appeals stressing regeneration through self-help or through reliance on private sector social service agencies.

If the liberals win, social programs will get a higher place on the political agenda. The swing of the pendulum back to bigger government will see the helping professions and agencies receive more federal funds (diverted from military expenditures).

11. The Information Society and Technology

"Spectacular, rapid change" seems an appropriate term to describe the transformation in two hundred years of America from agrarian to industrial to information society. Using strict measures to define the information sector, we now see that a decade ago the crossover was confirmed when more than half the workforce was employed in creating, transmitting, evaluating, changing, or storing information; when more than half of the volume of the gross national product was in that sector; and when information became an immeasurably greater success factor in agriculture, mining, manufacture, and the service areas.

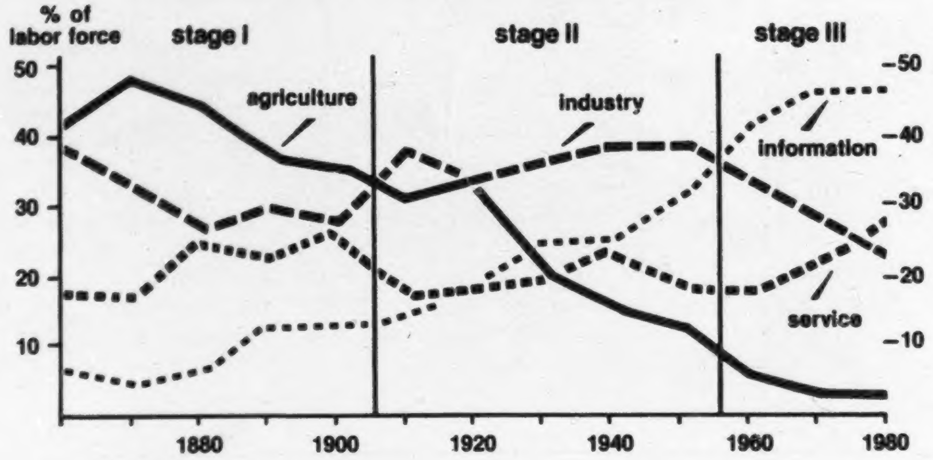
Advances in computers, telecommunications, and their linkage are prominent features of present technological change, but we shall also see high technology developments in biogenetics, biochemistry, new materials, and robotics. One frequently overlooked factor in assessing the rate of technological change is the capability of computers to design, to simulate, and to test technology--enormously shortening the cycle between research and development and introduction to the market.

Many consequences of living in an information society are stressful for the family. Every part of the family life cycle and every practice is the subject of floods of information--often contradictory, conflicting with old ways, and disturbing. High expectation levels are created for all family members, for now they should know better. But the information is frequently incomplete or based on fantasy related to sexual or commercial exploitation, and failure to reach expectations is inevitable for most people.

The very basic socialization role of the family becomes difficult in the high technology environment. What is there for parents to teach children about the technological world when the young are often better informed? Conversely, how do parents involved in an information occupation dealing with abstraction and concept explain what they do to an inquiring young child?

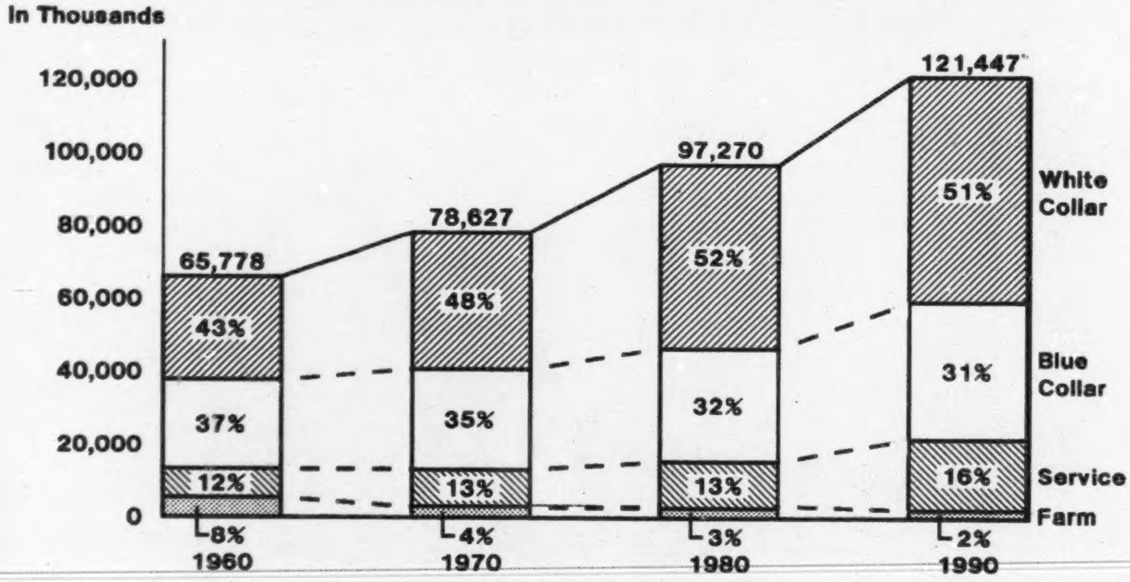
The proliferation of information leads as well to greater insecurity and fear. Insecurity about family practice comes as experts disagree and parents' confi-

Shift to the Post-Industrial Era Is Already Well in Progress



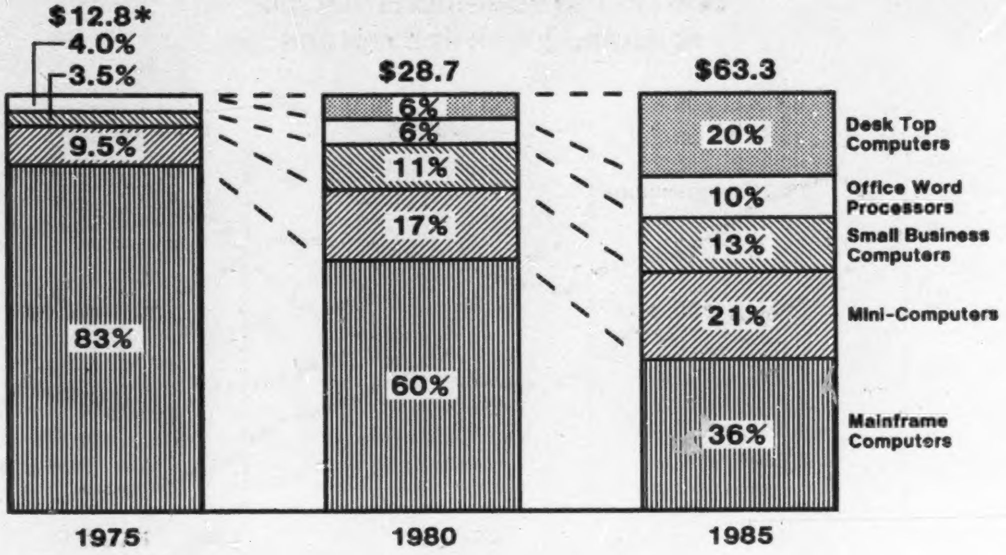
Source: Daniel Bell, Harvard University

JOB GROWTH IN MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL AREAS



Source: Department of Labor, 1981; 1982

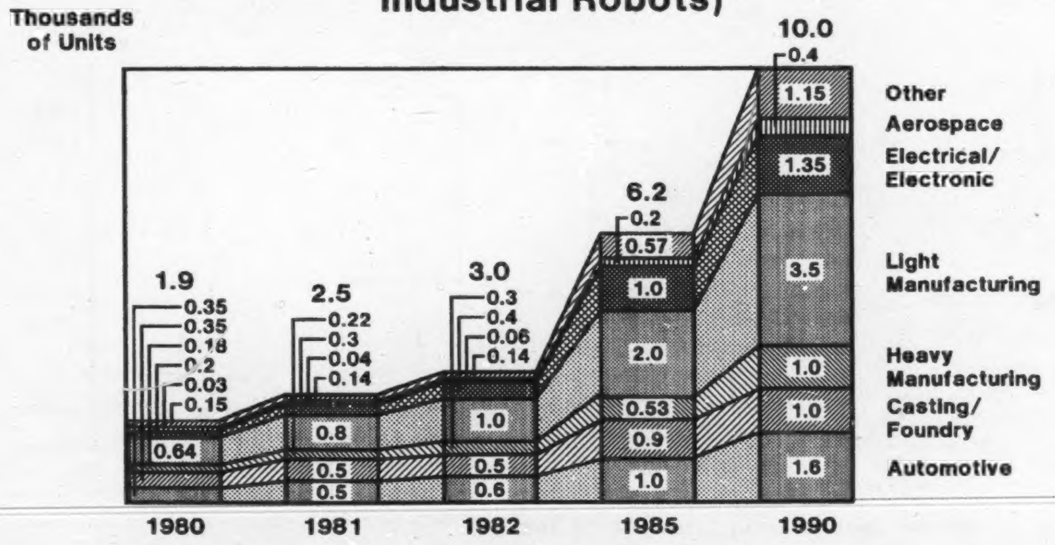
THE CHANGING COMPUTER MARKET



* Worldwide shipments by U.S. manufacturers - billions of current $
Source: International Data Corp. and the Washington Post

USE OF ROBOTS BY INDUSTRY WILL GROW

(Shipments Per Year of U.S. Produced Industrial Robots)



Source: The Robotics Industry, Its Future in Michigan, University of Michigan, 1981 dence in their capabilities and credibility diminishes. Fear, anxiety, and guilt arise from widely circulated information about potential damage to children from newly discovered sources: smoking or drinking during pregnancy; living in an environmentally unsafe neighborhood or home because of carcinogens; feeding children food or drugs with dangerous side-effects. The list of things for which parents can blame themselves seems endless.

There is another side to the interaction of technology and the family--one that emphasizes opportunities and challenges. The tremendous gains in medicine and biogenetics have enabled hundreds of thousands of seemingly infertile parents to have children. More people will be helped to become parents in the future by embryo implants, surrogate mothers for birthing, and genetic engineering. Others will be helped to avoid becoming unwilling parents or to avoid abortions by developments in contraceptive technology. Technology holds greater promise for banking the fires of controversy over abortion than do the courts or legislatures.

Telecommunications will tie many families together although members may be separated by thousands of miles, further replacing letter writing. Telecommunications in business can also affect the family. At least thirty-five major corporations presently offer employees in information occupations opportunities to work at home linked by computer and telecommunications to the office--the electronic cottage industry. Seemingly, the mythical golden age of the agrarian traditional family could be restored with the electronic cottage and the reunification of home and workplace. However, this is not likely to become the dominant pattern.

When it became socially acceptable because of value changes, millions of women joined the workforce to escape from the home. The workplace created a site for meeting other adults, for schmoozing, for shopping at lunch time--in short, it opened up new opportunities. What we shall experience is greater use of home-office linkages for the handicapped, for the disabled, for people recovering from illnesses, for women and men in the months before and after pregnancies, and for people nursing during illnesses of spouses and children.

Home computers will enable more people to manage effectively at home as entrepreneurs, joining the millions who have already made that decision. According to a recent national survey, more than one-fourth of

American adults conducted business-related work at home.

There will continue to be a sizable group whose attitude toward technology is less benign and for whom the family is a bastion against dehumanization and the machine. Several manifestations of this feeling will emerge: (1) a greatly simplified life-style in which family members cooperate to help one another in the home and to avoid purchasing consumer durables with assumed problems of shoddiness and repair; (2) families joining in agrarian communes living simplified lives; and (3) the family-prison in which members behave as if under siege from an outside world of cold, hostile organizations controlled by technology and retreat into impenetrable privacy. In 1975, the great French historian of the family, Philippe Ariès, shared the view that the modern family was a refuge/prison from the rigors of a runaway technological society.

For most people, technology within the home will be a liberating factor. High technology cleaning, cooking, and entertainment will afford greater latitude in the negotiations about altering rights and responsibilities of family members. The greater equity that technology promised for home assignments when both spouses worked full time lies for the most part beyond the horizon. Working wives do most of the homemaking tasks, with greater participation from working husbands coming at a very slow pace. Improved home technology should accelerate the rate of change in sharing the burden.

12. Production, Spending, and Inflation

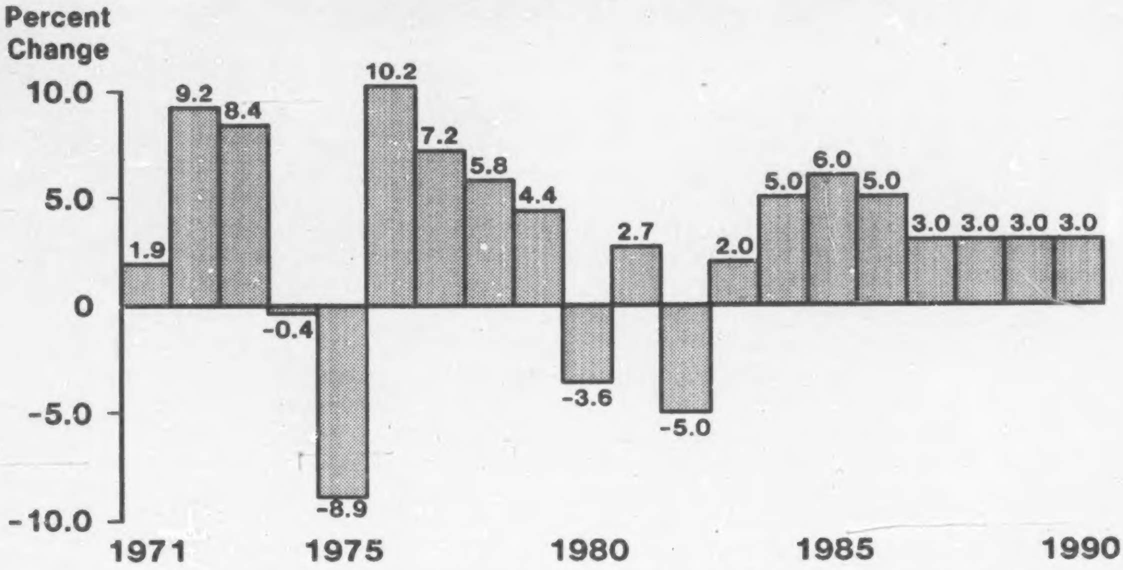
The United States is an integral part of an international economic system based on free markets whose functioning is poorly understood after one hundred and fifty years of study. Still debated are the causes of cyclical depression/recessions--three since 1973; inflation, deflation, and stagflation; periodic resource/commodities surpluses and shortages; and monetary fluctuations.

Consequently, the American economic future is fraught with uncertainty. Coming out of a severe recession, the present trends spell out a bright story for all but the older unemployed workers from obsolescing industries. The stage is set in many ways for the rest of the decade to be one of high growth rates and prosperity: the rate of innovation is high; research and development investment is up; the labor force is more skilled; energy prices are coming down for the short term; and fewer regulations inhibit business. The result could be high levels of production and productivity. Pursuit of judicious policies by industry, labor, and government could enable a rapidly rising standard of living with increases in real wages, profits, and investment accompanied by low inflation rates. Per capita personal income could grow at an annual rate exceeding 3.5 percent.

The spectre of inflation haunts such optimistic outlooks. A deep recession brought inflation down, but if the fundamental (and unknown) structural factors affecting the free world economic system which caused high inflation/high unemployment rates are still in place, the cycle could be repeated. Even now, the consensus forecast is for an inflation growth rate in the second half of the 1980s in the 5 to 8 percent range.

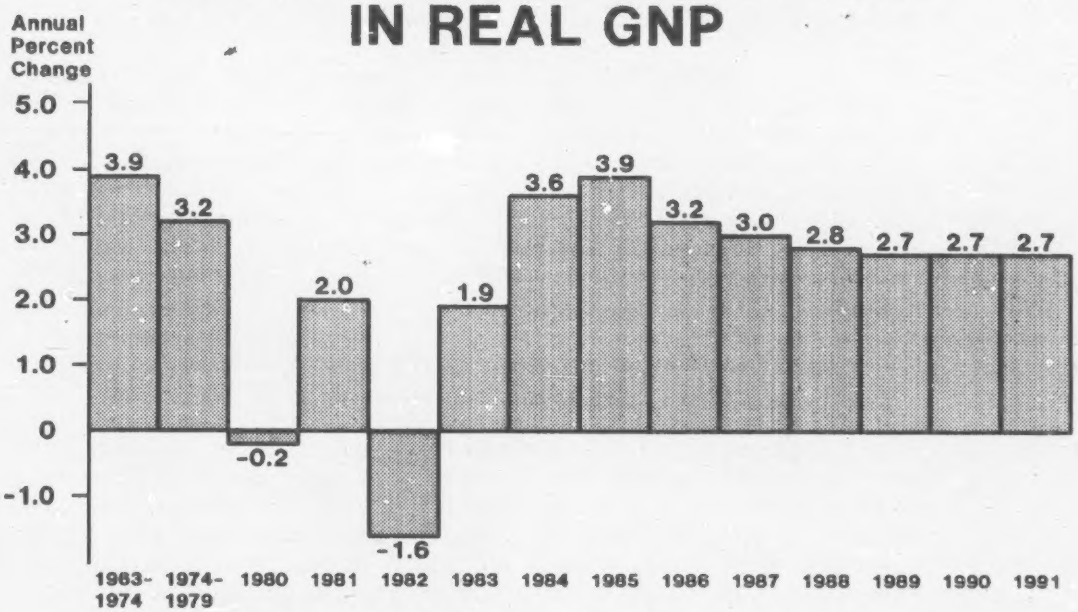
The family is in many ways the fundamental spending unit of the American economy. Much of advertising and sales promotion stresses individual choice, but an extraordinarily high proportion of all purchases are made by the family. What we will see is continuing market segmentation to reach the rich variety of family structures, life styles, and values that exists within similar income groups. Greater product differentiation and multiple distribution systems will be forced on many industries by the families' wants and needs.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(Average Annual Percent Change)



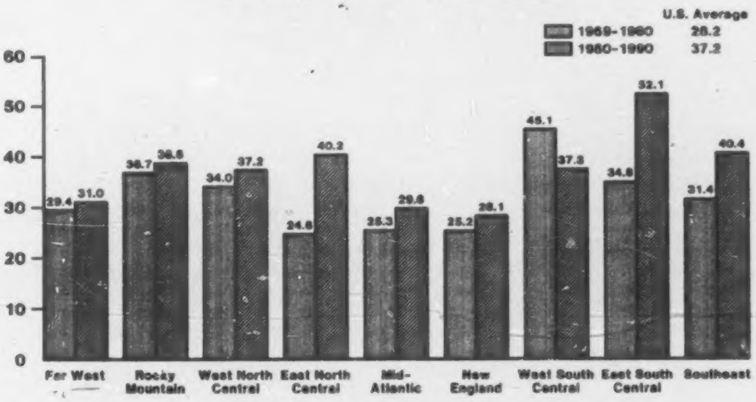
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1982 (historical data); synthesis view (projection)

ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN REAL GNP



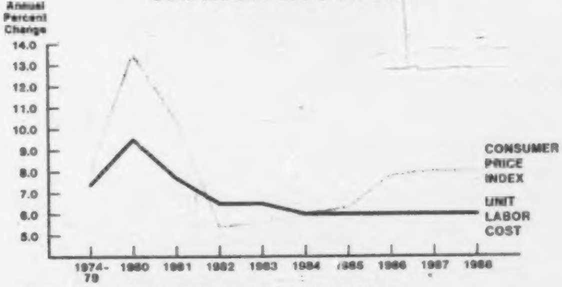
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Townsend-Greenspan, Inc.; Corporate Data; 1981, 1982

PERCENT GROWTH IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1980, 1982; United Way of America calculations

AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN PRICES



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Congressional Budget Office; Corporate Data, 1981, 1982

The dominance of baby-boomers cannot fail to influence change in family economic decision making. Just as their parents' economic behavior was shaped by the Great Depression and a heightened security consciousness, the baby-boomers' behavior will be shaped by the roller coaster high inflation of the 1970s. If fundamental factors push the inflation growth rate to 9 percent, we are likely to see baby-boomer psychology push the rate to 18 percent and beyond in a very short time as these families get rid of their dollars.

Data--its availability, cost, and evaluation--for use in family economic decisions will also be changing in an information society driven by computers and telecommunications. Computer catalogues, product evaluation services, and family financial planning and budget software will enable consumers to be better informed at relatively low cost.

However, changes in work patterns, attitudes, and power relationships within the family raise doubts as to how information will be used. Attitude is a major constraint. Baby-boomers grew up in an age of television advertising hyperbole and consumer activist protest. They tend to be more critical of product performance, to afford less credibility to producer claims, and to be more cynical than their parents. Another constraint is time. Gathering data on comparison shopping, even with computer assistance, can be too time-consuming for the single-parent family or the family with both spouses working fulltime. The last constraint is political. We would speculate that the greater equality within the family, related to the decline of vested authority of the father, also affects the decision process. Purchases will often be made after negotiation and trade-off within the family rather than through strict reliance on information.

There are two contradictory movements that impact family economic behavior. On the one hand, the information society and international competition will bring about better quality goods and services. In a fundamental way, information is the critical catalyst that is put into the mix of labor, materials, capital, energy, and management in order to produce better quality goods at lower costs. As society becomes increasingly complex and technological, family insecurity increases as to its purchasing agent capabilities. Better goods should allay some of this insecurity and when mistakes are made, the family will provide a rallying point for rationalizing the error.

On the other hand, family insecurity levels should rise as the result of some of the deregulation activities. The present pace of deregulation of banking and other financial institutions offers a good example. Insurance, savings, and investment have become extremely complex as policies, accounts, and investment mechanisms become increasingly sophisticated--for example, universal variable life policies, bank certificates of deposit, and leveraged tax shelters. Higher levels of educational attainment and computer data availability cannot arm the family to deal on equal terms with the financial services industry. That industry had been extensively regulated since the turn of the century as the result of abuses arising from natural conflicts of interest because of functional specialization. Legal walls were erected around these functional areas to protect consumers. Those walls are now being torn down in the name of deregulation.

Finally, there are a host of family decisions that will influence the economy in addition to such obvious items as where families live and what kind of housing they buy. For example, if families continue to have few children because of a short-term time orientation linked to a desire for immediate gratification, there are direct economic consequences. They will save less and thwart government policies aimed at restoring historically higher rates of savings.

13. Changing Work, Changing Workers

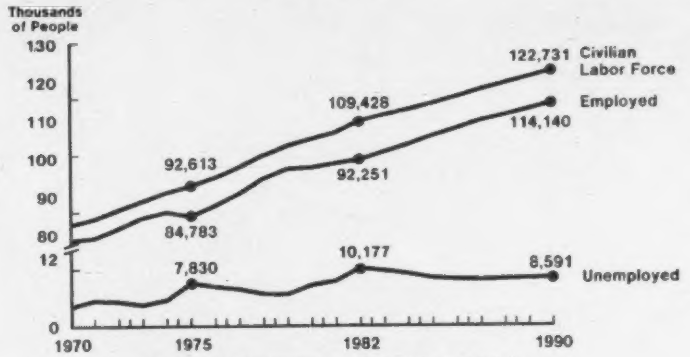
For the great majority of Americans, work is central to their identity, their self-esteem, and their life goals. It should not be surprising, therefore, that many lives have been affected immensely by the recent trends in the workplace. Transformation into an information society, greater international economic interdependency and competition, and three worldwide recessions in a decade have shaken industry's faith that traditional management practices will meet future challenges. Management will increasingly respond to the changing environment and workforce by corporate restructuring aimed at greater flexibility, participative management, job reorganization and enrichment, timely decisionmaking, and a more motivated workforce.

Some workforce trends will clearly persist through the 1980s. The number of people in professional and technical jobs, 11.1 million in 1970, will increase to over 20 million by 1990. A greater proportion of this group will be blacks, Hispanics, and women. In 1970, 19 percent of white women entering the job market had four or more years of college; in 1980, this figure was 27 percent--the same as the rate for white men. With more women than men presently attending college, there will be a swelling of female entrants into the professional and technical ranks, with fewer women taking secretarial and clerical jobs.

Equal employment opportunity and affirmative action programs will assist blacks and Hispanics in gaining entry to new occupations in high technology industries. Proliferation of small businesses (and high failure rates) should continue as the 1 million partnerships binding 5 million individuals, 11 million sole proprietors, and 2 million corporations existing in 1980 increase by 10 percent by 1990. Large corporations, however, will still dominate the business scene and put their impress on the entire culture.

Largely as a result of past trends, corporations will pursue two different strategies in their workplace relations with the family (exclusive of the family as consumer). One strategy is a hands-off policy that continues long term trends separating the workplace and the home. Sixty years ago, paternalistic corporations had active programs preserving the traditional family and its values. More money would be paid to family men

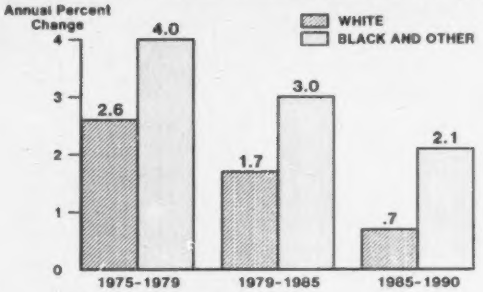
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1982 (historical data);
Synthesis View (projections)

GROWTH OF MINORITIES IN THE LABOR FORCE

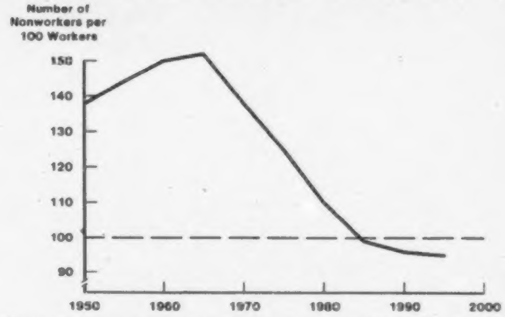
(Annual Percent Growth of the Labor Force, by Race)



Source: Department of Labor, 1980

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

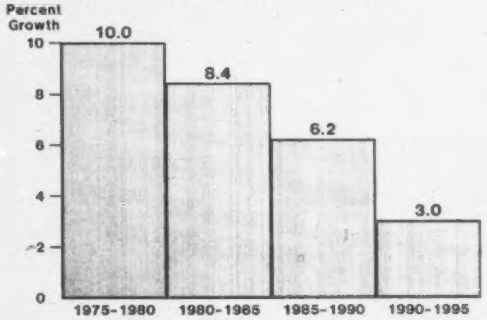
(Ratio of Nonworkers per 100 Workers)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Census; U.S. Department of Labor, 1980

LABOR FORCE GROWTH

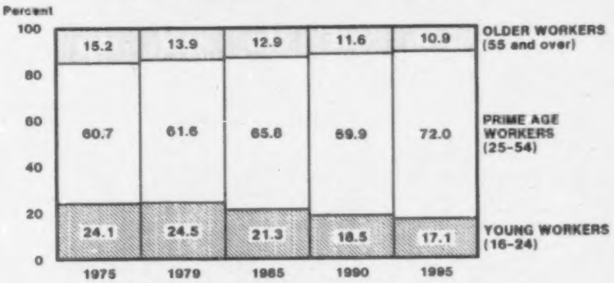
(Growth for Five-Year Periods)



Source: Predicasts, Inc., 1981

PRIME AGE WORKERS INCREASINGLY MAKE UP LABOR FORCE

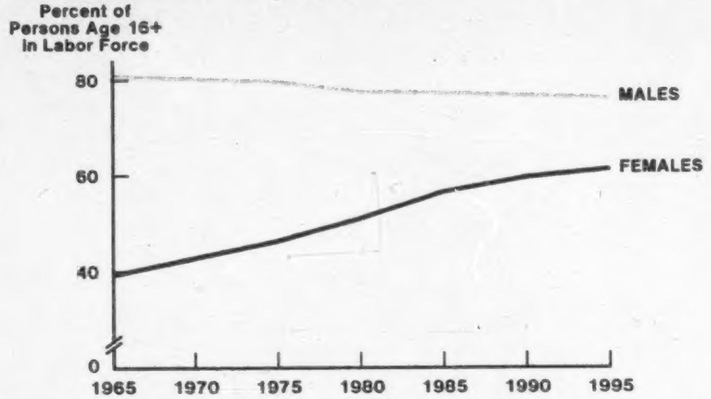
(Distribution of the Labor Force by Age)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1980

MORE WOMEN ARE GOING TO WORK

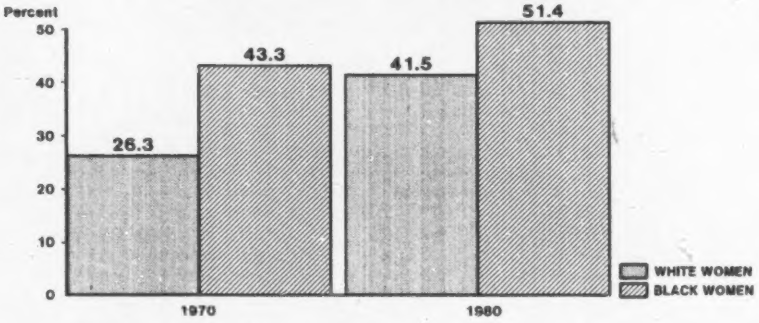
(Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1981

WORKING MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN

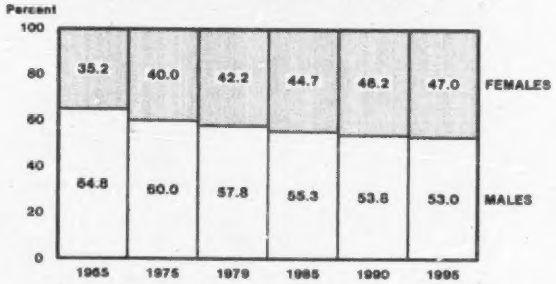
(Percent of Children Under 6 Years With Mothers in the Labor Force)



Source: Census Bureau, 1980

GREATER PERCENTAGE OF LABOR FORCE IS FEMALE

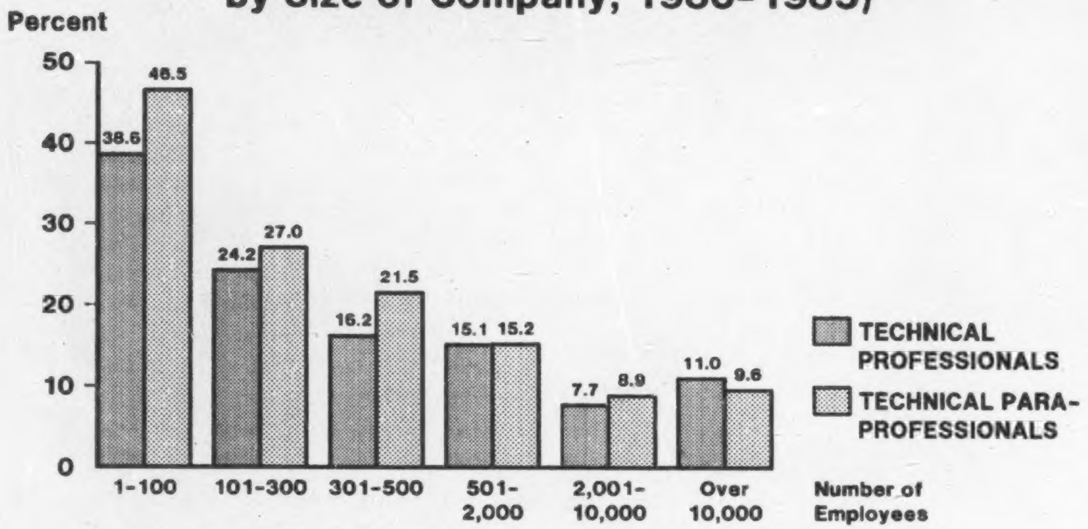
(Distribution of the Labor Force by Sex)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, 1980

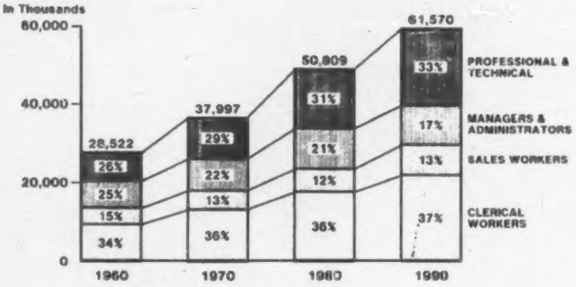
INCREASED DEMAND FOR TECHNICAL PROFESSIONALS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS

(Annual Percent Change in Job Opportunities by Size of Company, 1980-1985)



Source: House Budget Committee, and American Electronics Association, 1982

GROWTH IN WHITE COLLAR JOBS



Source: Department of Labor, 1981; 1982

Job Opportunities Are Changing

Occupation	Estimated Employment By 1990
Industrial robot production	800,000
Geriatric social work	700,000
Energy technicians	650,000
Industrial laser processing	600,000
Housing rehabilitation	500,000
Handling new synthetic materials	400,000
On-line emergency medical	400,000
Hazardous waste management	300,000
Genetic engineering	250,000
Bionic medical electronics	200,000
Laser, holographic, and optical-fiber maintenance	200,000

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Forecasting International, Ltd., Occupational Forecasting, Inc., 1982.

than single men; adultery or divorce could be a cause for dismissal; company towns were built to provide housing in a morally safe environment; and the corporation itself was symbolized as "one big family" with company picnics, excursions, and athletic events to tie the relationship tighter.

In time, changes in law, growth of unions, emphasis on personal rights and privacy, and challenges to corporate power caused paternalism to wane in favor of employee policies sharply separating work life and private life. Many companies no longer investigate employee life-style or interview potential managers' spouses before hiring. These corporations are comfortable with a hands-off policy.

The second strategy that other corporations will follow is interventionist, flowing from two sources. The first is the reaction to complaints that the family is assailed by the demands and stresses of work that cause absence from the home because of frequent travel, alcoholism flowing from job-related social drinking, infidelity because of a company culture encouraging sexual promiscuity, mental illness resulting from competitive pressure, and frustration which is vented on family members. The second is the need to meet the problems posed by the changed work force: transfer and hiring policies for dual career couples, child care assistance for working parents of young children, flexible work schedules for parents of school age children, and career planning for women and minorities.

Economic conditions and corporate profits permitting, interventionists will invoke corporate social responsibility to sanction policies of flexibility, improvement of the quality of work life, and support of the family. Increasingly, the family will be the unit of concern for company programs of physical fitness; for alcoholism, drug, and mental health counseling; and for transfer and promotion policies.

The family has been the generator of numerous new occupations in an information society. Enriching the job market, a host of supporting experts, technicians, and professionals have arisen to provide information and guidance for every stage of the family life cycle. The high cost of these services, particularly those associated with parenting, has caused many a spouse to have to go to work to pay for them--once again affecting job markets.

There is a persisting trend toward increasing worker disaffiliation from the corporate business system. The separation is involuntary for millions of people--technical, professional, managerial, and blue collar--who find themselves among the structural unemployed because of obsolescing skills in sunset industries. Social agencies report disastrous impact on family well-being when such terminations occur for people over forty years of age who have had a previous work history of uninterrupted employment.

Other workers are departing voluntarily. The growth of entrepreneurship seems partly fueled by those escaping from the corporate workplace to be able to structure a closer relationship between making a living and enjoying the sharing and intimacy of family life. By some estimates, there are presently over 5 million Americans earning their livelihood from home-based activities ranging from handcrafted items to sophisticated computer software preparation. With many of these activities part of the underground economy--off the tax rolls and other accounts--it is difficult to measure actual size of the group, but the number should rise to at least 8 million by 1995.

14. Economic Rewards: Who Gets What

In the American system of mixed private enterprise, who gets what is largely decided by a blend of market outcomes, political decisions, altruism, and what fate has decreed by way of inherited wealth. It is a vast system in which myriad decisions are made daily throughout the economy by business, government, social institutions, and individuals to buy, to sell, to invest, to build. Consequently, responsibility for the results is diffused and the economic machine runs without overt controls.

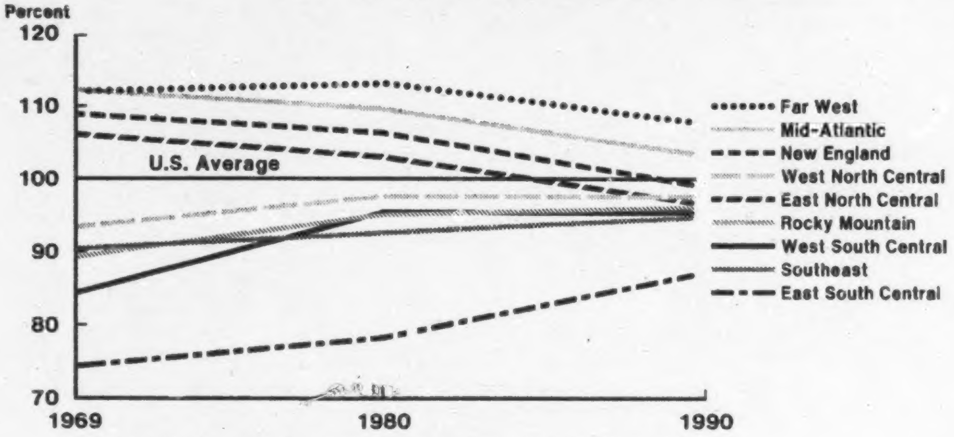
Caught up in the swirl of a reviving economy with governmental policies favorable to business regarding regulation, taxes, and investment incentives, the corporate share of the pie will bound upward. Investors, too, will thrive as the combination of federal budget deficits and industry's need for funds causes substantial demand for investment capital.

Per capita personal income is also expected to grow, though with a lessening of regional differences as convergence occurs. Distribution of income will be somewhat modified in the 1980s. Continuation of present policies will see the top fifth of households receive a greater share of income, and the middle and lowest fifth a smaller share. For almost forty years, in the face of a variety of governmental policies, there has been remarkably little change in shares: the top fifth averages around 42 percent, the middle fifth around 18 percent; and the lowest fifth slightly more than 5 percent. The market system appears dominant in distributing shares.

The family, however, doesn't follow market rules in its function as an economic unit for pooling and distributing income. Distribution of income within the family is guided by tradition, love, altruism and bargaining--the paramount principle being: "From each what they can give, to each what they need."

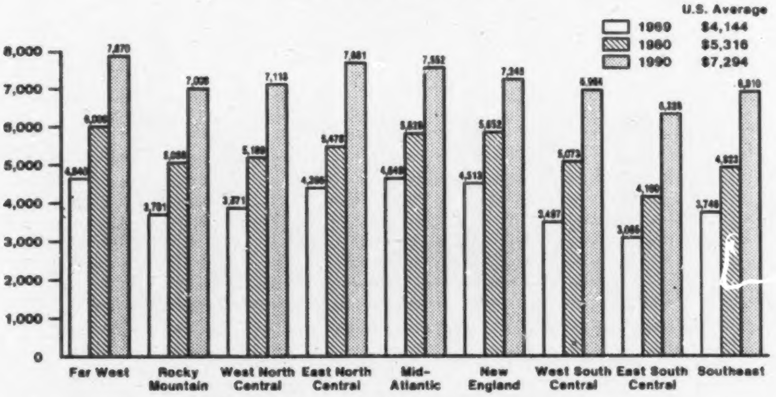
With the declining influence of tradition and with multiple family structures, the rules of intrafamily income and wealth distribution will continue to change. The elderly provide a good example. Family obligation toward the needy elderly will decline with the shifting of responsibility to the elderly themselves (often stated as a respect for their independence) and to

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(As a Percent of U.S. Average)



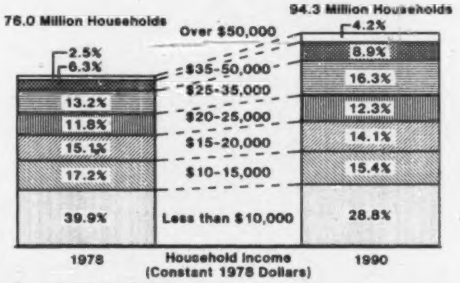
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Census Bureau; United Way of America calculations

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
(1972 Dollars)



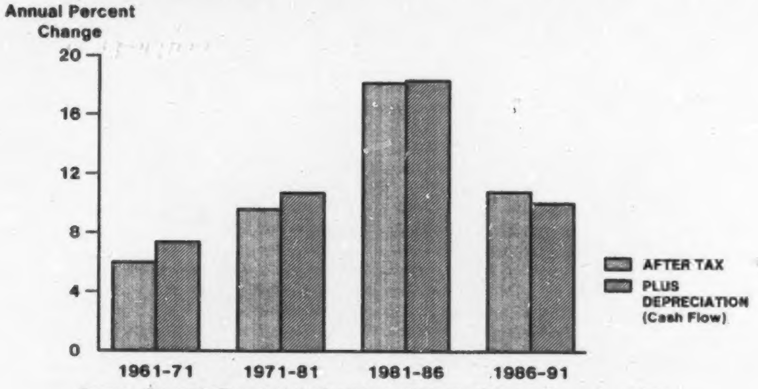
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1980, 1982; United Way of America calculations

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CLASS



Source: Institute for the Future

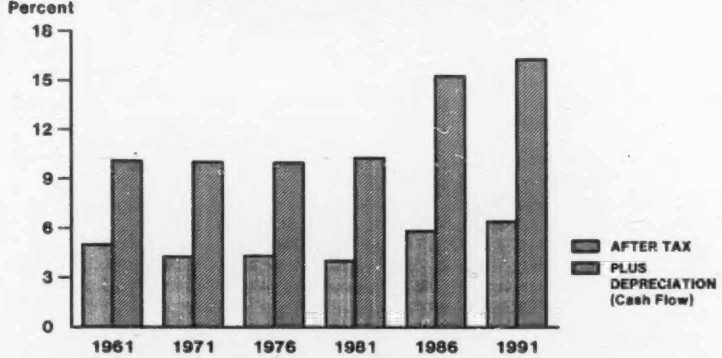
CORPORATE PROFITS



Source: Economic Report of the President, 1982; Merrill Lynch Economics, 1981

Note: Adjusted for Effects of Inflation on Inventory and Depreciation Accruals

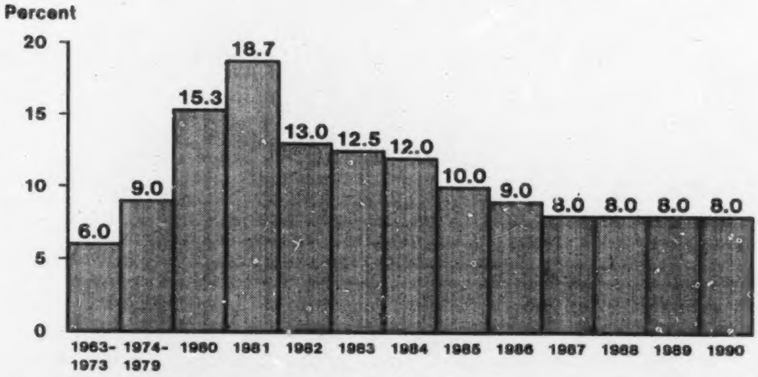
CORPORATE PROFITS
(As Percent of GNP)



Source: Economic Report of the President, 1982; Merrill Lynch Economics, 1981

Note: Adjusted for Effects of Inflation on Inventory and Depreciation Accruals

PRIME INTEREST RATE



Source: Synthesis view

governmental programs. Conversely, the prospect of extended life spans ending in chronic ailments will change the affluent elderly's desire to conserve assets so that the surviving family might inherit a substantial estate. More of the elderly will emphasize planned, long-term spending on themselves. Sharing with future generations will diminish in importance.

With fewer than 10 percent of households consisting of units with husband as wage earner, wife as homemaker, and two or more children, the traditions set by that model will give way to new distribution patterns. The massive entry of women into the workforce and their struggle for economic parity with men reaches back into the family. As women attain longevity in jobs, rising levels of educational attainment and the workplace issue of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth--unfolds, the 59 percent figure for women's occupational income relative to men's will reach 80 percent by 1995. Within husband-wife households, the percentage in which the wife was the sole income earner or earned more than the husband jumped from around 7 percent in 1969 to 14 percent in 1982.

Some married women went into the workforce to get money to give their children more--summer camps, braces, private education. Other married women went to work to follow a career or to achieve greater self-fulfillment. Increasingly, decisions will have to be made as to the priorities for career oriented couples spending on continuing education and professional retraining. Who goes first?

Greater recognition of the economic contribution of the homemaker, more women as wage earners, and the shifting values associated with the women's movement will cause more changes regarding distribution of income and wealth when families break up. There will be more states changing alimony laws to do away with sex bias and to give greater recognition to assets such as contribution to pension plans as jointly earned.

Finally, there are some broader questions associated with the family and who gets what in America. At the upper end of the scale, high profits are a necessary economic and psychological condition for corporations to undertake programs assisting the family. Obviously, programs calling for out-of-pocket expenditures by corporations will be slow in coming during hard times. Moreover, few corporations will even initiate soft-cost programs such as flexible work schedules, job reorganization around enrichment values, and career counseling. During periods of low or no corporate profitability, management looks on these programs as frills taking time away from the basic task of restoring profitability. In a stress environment, there is little support within management for innovative, socially desirable programs unless top management exerts unusual leadership.

At the lower end of the scale, there has been a worsening of problems for the family as governmental noncash benefits for the poor were cut over 10 percent from 1979 to 1982 after adjusting for inflation. Using any of the normally accepted measures of poverty, there has been a rapid increase in poverty during this period.

It would be the height of irresponsibility, in the light of present trends, to forecast an optimistic outlook in the near future for families in the poverty trap. What we see ahead, if the American spirit of generosity and compassion abides, is an expansion of willingness to try new approaches, to test new institutions, to search for new concepts to break the cycle of generational family poverty.

PART 2

In the preceding section, R. Morton Darrow has painted a picture of American families with a broad brush. Using aggregate data, he infers a future for families with qualities that are both bright and dark. It is a picture of change from what has been.

The following section returns us from the future to the present. What are family problems now? More precisely, what family problems are increasing in North America today? "Families and Their Concerns: Summary of a Survey" answers those questions. Its information was gathered by Family Service America from the 280 agencies that make up its membership. The data reflects the experiences of more than a million families who sought help from the agencies in 1983. The evidence clearly indicates that they found themselves struggling with an environment that is hostile to strong family life.

Families and Their Concerns: Summary of a Survey

Family service agencies are reliable barometers of family problems. They counsel clients from all walks of life. The problems they see tend to represent what is troubling a cross-section of North American families.

Family Service America in 1983 surveyed its 270 affiliated family service agencies in the United States and Canada to get a contemporary picture of family concerns. The survey report contains responses from 189 agencies whose combined clientele totals more than 700,000 families. The problems and concerns they identified not only represent a great many troubled families; they also are manifestations of an environment impacting adversely on family life.

What follows is a summary of the survey's major findings.

Unemployment: A Major Concern

Unemployment was the problem seen most frequently by the responding agencies. A majority of the clients represented by the survey were affected directly or indirectly by unemployment. Along with family stress, the by-products of job loss include violence in the family, alcoholism, depression, and other problems. One respondent noted that unemployment is taking a tremendous toll on families and individuals whose adjustment is marginal in the best of times. Another expressed concern for people in late mid-life whose lost jobs may never be replaced.

Single Parent Problems

Single parent families affected by unemployment and cutbacks in government programs are a highly vulnerable population. Many of the growing numbers of single parent families are inadequately housed and living in poverty. They are frequently forced to choose between subsisting on inadequate government funds or seeking work in a tight job market. Few have recourse to subsidized child care. Although day care is available in some communities, costs are viewed as too high for working mothers. More subsidized child care, especially for infants, is seen as a pressing need.

Rise in Family Violence

Spouse abuse and child abuse are appearing more frequently in the caseloads of family service agencies. Violence in the family increases during periods of unemployment, triggered by frustrations and feelings of inadequacy. Men threatened by their sense of lost power may strike out at wives and other family members in an attempt to maintain their dominance. Factors contributing to child abuse are linked, in addition, to teenage pregnancies, very young marriages ending in divorce, and to single parents under stress. On the positive side, increasing numbers of abused clients are seeking help because of greater public awareness of the problem, more willingness to discuss it, and less willingness to tolerate it. Family agencies also report that their staff members have become more skillful in detecting abuse problems in clients.

Incest Less Hidden

Although an increase in cases of incest was reported, the increase included many adult women who acknowledged being sexually abused as children. As with other abuse problems noted earlier, people are more prepared these days to discuss personal experiences in a sensitive area because of greater public awareness and understanding of the problem.

Shrinking Government Role

The shrinking availability of government services and of public assistance programs has taken its toll on a broad spectrum of the population. The cuts have resulted in greater difficulty in getting services, in longer waiting lists, in tighter eligibility requirements. Legal services have been cut drastically. Medical services are scarce for the poor and for the newly unemployed, who often lack health insurance coverage. Emergency food stamps are not always available. Cutbacks in government funded mental health programs are causing seriously disturbed people to turn to voluntary nonprofit agencies for help. The burden on voluntary agencies, with scarce resources themselves, is heavy. In the area of public (government) assistance programs, survey respondents charge that new eligibility requirements deny assistance to many in need. Along with restrictions on medical benefits, applications for public assistance in some jurisdictions are not accepted until unemployment compensation benefits expire. Policies such as these can leave applicants without income for weeks on end. Many eligible clients, moreover, have difficulty filling out complex application forms and dealing with the bureaucracy. This further delays the receipt of benefits.

Divorce and Remarriage

The rate of divorce continues quite high among family service agency clients, although a leveling off appears to be under way. Some couples are said to be comparing the prospect of divorce and the single life or remarriage with the idea of remaining married and resolving their problems. Others reportedly are staying together because they cannot afford to finance a divorce; the slowed divorce rate is also attributed to the recession and insufficient funds to support two households. Family service agencies also are deeply involved with clients having post-divorce problems. Besides psychological and financial difficulties, there are problems of custody and access after the divorce, with children frequently becoming pawns in the adversarial process. Remarriage is the goal of many divorced men and women, while others decide to live with new partners without getting married. Problems associated with remarriage, especially issues of child-rearing and discipline, are on the increase among family service clientele. One respondent itemized the problems this way: "The blended or step-family faces incredible adjustment issues which are superimposed upon the stress that everyone faces. Questions of identity, divided loyalties, adapting behavior to conflicting codes are but a few problem areas."

Blurred Male and Female Roles

The blurring of male-female roles appears to be an area where the dust hasn't started to settle. Issues in the role conflict include confusion over expectations and dependence versus independence. Male unemployment and the increase of women in the workforce have brought the conflicts to the surface. Respondents are divided between those who say men are having trouble coping with changes and those who feel men are becoming more interested in assuming child care and housekeeping responsibilities. Despite this growing interest, women are being forced to take on more responsibility while being expected to continue their nurturing role.

Depression and Loneliness

Depression as a psychological state is said to be on the increase among clients of family service agencies. Influenced significantly by the environment, it affects all age groups, but especially teenagers, young adults, and the elderly. Depressed young people, one agency stressed, have less hope for the future, less opportunity in education and employment, and little if any control of lives and of choices. Increased depression is also associated with the high rate of divorce, economic hardships, and feelings of worthlessness and powerlessness. More men are experiencing feelings of depression. Suicidal feelings among adolescents have increased markedly. Loneliness appears to be more widespread because of greater social isolation caused by unemployment and financial stress. Many people cannot afford to engage in social activities. Others have problems forming social relationships. Said one respondent: "We see a good number of single unattached women who live isolated lives, have difficulty with interpersonal relationships and a feeling of emptiness." Job changes and increased mobility are also factors contributing to the separation of family members and friends.

Problems of the Aged

Aged people use family service agencies for a variety of reasons. Loss of family, loneliness, health, and emotional problems are some of their concerns. A respondent put it this way: "The needs of the aged are many, including housing, medical care, companionship, financial support, home-delivered meals, and transportation to medical centers. They are frightened by the decreasing ability to care for themselves and by the many losses they experience." Aged persons with fixed incomes are further burdened by fiscal restraints and curtailing of federal programs. Longer life expectancy is seen as a mixed blessing.

Pregnant Adolescents and Other Concerns

Pregnant adolescents are not showing up in high numbers at family service agencies, notes the survey, for two reasons. One is the availability of specialized services for their needs in many communities. The other is their reluctance to seek help, partly because they sense an acceptance by society of their status. More and more young mothers are responding to peer pressure to keep their babies rather than explore the options of adoption, foster care, or abortion. Along with other agencies reporting births to young teens between ages eleven and fifteen years, a Canadian counselor wrote "My caseload does reflect the early age at which adolescents become sexually active (12-year-olds) and their utter amazement when they become pregnant." Another respondent said that "the expectation of sexual activity among adolescents leads to a double-bind: one may feel guilty if one engages in sex or inadequate and undesirable if one doesn't." Other concerns about today's adolescents paint a gloomy outlook for contemporary youth. Added to what is viewed as an increasing incidence of adolescent depression and severe psychological disturbance are acts of truancy and delinquency. In this context, respondents emphasized the deteriorating quality of public education and a decrease in school services. The need for community services for teenagers living on their own was also stressed.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The survey indicated an increase in cases of alcoholism seen by family agencies. Greater public awareness of the need to seek help for the illness is one of the reasons given. The increase is also believed to stem from the improved skills of family service staff in assessing the problem through their counseling activities in employee assistance programs with industry. Although respondents indicated an increase in alcohol problems in the general population, they noted a marked increase in alcohol use by adolescents and even younger children. Heavy drinking, not necessarily alcoholism, is often a problem in families of the unemployed. Noting more concern with alcohol abuse than with use of drugs, many respondents said teens are turning from drugs to alcohol. There was agreement that drug abuse is a continuing and perhaps growing problem for many, particularly elderly people who are vulnerable to the misuse of prescription drugs and young marrieds and young professionals using cocaine.

Parents and Children: How to Communicate

Communication problems between parents and children continue to be an ongoing concern of family service clients. Problems tend to revolve around inadequate listening skills, complications of divorce and remarriage, and concern with the sexual activity of children. Financial pressures on parents to meet economic needs limit the time and energy they have to meet the emotional needs of their children.

In Summary

Current prospects of families near and at the bottom of the economic scale are bleak. Families in multi-problem situations often feel helpless. Family structures are beseiged and weakened by unemployment, poor schools, loss of family support systems, family violence, drug and alcohol abuse, and depression. New classes of poor are emerging. The administration of public funds and programs is insufficiently coordinated between public and private providers of services.

This summary of contemporary concerns brought by families and individuals to family service agencies partially represents the state of families in North America. In essence, it is a report of millions of adults and children whose life situations are either unbearable, unstable, or unfulfilling. Although their difficulties form the agenda of Family Service America and its members, there are others in leadership positions in the public and private sectors with vital roles to play in strengthening family life. It is to these others that this report is directed.

Family Service America Member Agencies

Accredited Members
United States

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Family and Child Services
Administrative Office
5201 Airport Hwy., Birmingham 35212
Telephone (205) 592-2630

Huntsville
Family Services Center
2003 Harvard Rd., Huntsville 35801
Telephone (205) 539-5717

Mobile
Family Counseling Center
6 S. Florida St., Mobile 36606
Telephone (205) 471-3466

Montgomery
Family Guidance Center
925 Forest Ave., Montgomery 36106
Telephone (205) 262-6669

ARIZONA

Phoenix
Jewish Family and Children's Service
2033 N. 7th St., Phoenix 85006
Telephone (602) 257-1904

Tucson
Family Counseling Agency
209 S. Tucson Blvd., Suite F, Tucson 85716
Telephone (602) 327-4583

ARKANSAS

North Little Rock
Family Service Agency of Central Arkansas
North Little Rock Community Center Bldg.
P.O. Box 500, North Little Rock 72115
Telephone (501) 758-1516

CALIFORNIA

Alameda
Alameda Family Service Agency
746 Eagle Ave., Alameda 94501
Telephone (415) 521-4151

Burlingame
Family Service Agency of San Mateo County
1870 El Camino Real, Burlingame 94010
Telephone (415) 692-0555

Chico
Family Service Association of Butte and Glenn Counties
(Provisional Member Agency)
677 East Seventh Ave., Chico 95926
Telephone (916) 891-1731

Glendale
Glendale Family Service Association
3436 N. Verdugo Rd., Glendale 91208
Telephone (213) 248-2286

Los Angeles
Family Service of Los Angeles
Administration
1521 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 90017
Telephone (213) 484-2944

Oakland
Family Service of the East Bay
(Provisional Member Agency)
445 -30th St., Oakland 94609
Telephone (415) 834-5433

Palo Alto
Family Service Association of the Mid-Peninsula
375 Cambridge Ave., Palo Alto 94306
Telephone (415) 326-6576

Pasadena
Foothill Family Service
118 S. Oak Knoll Ave., Pasadena 91101
Telephone (818) 795-6907, (213) 681-5232

Pomona
Family Service of Pomona Valley
(Provisional Member Agency)
2055 N. Garey Ave., Pomona 91767
Telephone (714) 593-7408

Riverside
Family Service Association of Riverside
6927 Brockton Ave., Riverside 92506
Telephone (714) 686-3706

Sacramento
Family Service Agency of the Greater Sacramento Area
709 21st St., Sacramento 95814
Telephone (916) 448-8284

San Bernardino
Family Service Agency
1669 North E St., San Bernardino 92405
Telephone (714) 886-6737

San Diego
Family Service Association of San Diego County
7645 Family Circle, San Diego, 92111
Telephone (619) 279-0400

San Francisco
Family Service Agency of San Francisco
1010 Gough St., San Francisco 94109
Telephone (415) 474-7310

Santa Barbara
Family Service Agency of Santa Barbara
817 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara 93101
Telephone (805) 965-1001

Santa Fe Springs
Family Service Association of the Rio Hondo Area
(Provisional Member Agency)
10016 S. Pioneer Blvd.
Suites 109 & 110, Santa Fe Springs 90670
Telephone (213) 949-9691

Santa Rosa
Family Service Agency of Sonoma County
(Provisional Member Agency)
1212 Fourth St., Suite O, Santa Rosa 95404
Telephone (707) 545-4551

Tustin
Family Service Association of Orange County
17421 Irvine Blvd., Tustin 92680
Telephone (714) 838-7377

COLORADO

Denver
Human Services
838 Grant St., Suite 400, Denver 80203
Telephone (303) 830-2714

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport
Family Services--Woodfield
800 Clinton Ave., Bridgeport 06604
Telephone (203) 368-4291

Greenwich
Family Center
40 Arch St., P.O. Box 965, Greenwich 06836
Telephone (203) 869-4848

Hartford
Catholic Charities/Catholic Family
Services--Archdiocese of Hartford
896 Asylum Ave., Hartford 06105
Telephone (203) 522-8241

Child and Family Services
1680 Albany Ave., Hartford 06105
Telephone (203) 236-4511

New Britain
Family Service
92 Vine St., New Britain 06052
Telephone (203) 223-9291

New Haven
Family Counseling of Greater New Haven
1 State St., New Haven 06511
Telephone (203) 865-1125

Jewish Family Service of New Haven
152 Temple St., New Haven 06510
Telephone (203) 777-6641

New London
Family Service Association of Southern New
London County
11 Granite St., New London 06320
Telephone (203) 442-4319

Norwalk
Family and Children's Aid of Greater Norwalk
(Provisional Member Agency)
138 Main St., Norwalk 06851
Telephone (203) 846-4203

Stamford
Family and Children's Services
60 Palmer's Hill Rd., Stamford 06902
Telephone (203) 324-3167

Torrington
Child and Family Services Northwest
(Provisional Member Agency)
564 Prospect Street, Torrington 06790
Telephone (203) 482-8561

West Hartford
Jewish Family Service of Greater Hartford
740 N. Main St., West Hartford 06117
Telephone (203) 236-1927

DELAWARE

Wilmington
Family Service Delaware
809 Washington St., Wilmington 19801
Telephone (302) 654-5303

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington
Family and Child Services of Washington
929 L St., N.W., Washington 20001
Telephone (202) 289-1510

FLORIDA

Clearwater
Family Service Centers
2960 Roosevelt Blvd., Clearwater 33520
Telephone (813) 536-9427

Fort Lauderdale
Family Service Agency
3830 S.W. 2nd Ct., Fort Lauderdale 33312
Telephone (305) 587-7880

Jacksonville
Family Counseling Service
1639 Atlantic Blvd., Jacksonville 32207
Telephone (904) 396-4846

Miami
Jewish Family and Children's Service
1790 S.W. 27th Ave., Miami 33145
Telephone (305) 445-0555

United Family and Children's Services
2190 N.W. Seventh St., Miami 33125
Telephone (305) 643-5700

Rockledge
Family Counseling Center of Brevard
220 Coral Sands Dr., P.O. Box 63, Rockledge 32955
Telephone (305) 632-5792

Sarasota
Family Counseling Center of Sarasota County
3205 S. Gate Circle, Sarasota 33579
Telephone (813) 955-7017

Tampa
Family Service Association of Greater Tampa
205 W. Brorein St., Suite 24, Tampa 33606
Telephone (813) 251-8477

West Palm Beach
Center for Family Services
(Provisional Member Agency)
2218 S. Dixie Hwy., West Palm Beach 33401
Telephone (305) 655-4483

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Child Service and Family Counseling Center
P.O. Box 7948, Station C
1105 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 30357
Telephone (404) 873-6916, TDD 873-2092

Jewish Family Services
(Provisional Member Agency)
1753 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta 30309
Telephone (404) 873-2277

Augusta
Family Counseling Center/CSRA
(Provisional Member Agency)
718 Green St., Augusta 30901
Telephone (404) 722-8264

Columbus
Family Counseling Center
102 7th St., Box 1825, Columbus 31902
Telephone (404) 327-3238

Macon
Family Counseling Center of Macon and Bibb County
654 First St., Macon 31201
Telephone (912) 745-2811

Savannah
Family Counseling Center of Savannah
428 Bull St., Savannah 31401
Telephone (912) 233-5729

HAWAII

Honolulu
Child and Family Service
200 N. Vineyard Blvd., Honolulu 96817
Telephone (808) 521-2377

ILLINOIS

Belleville
Family Counseling Center
5109 N. Illinois St., Belleville 62221
Telephone (618) 235-5656

Champaign-Urbana
Family Service of Champaign County
608 W. Green, Urbana 61801
Telephone (217) 384-1911

Chicago
American Red Cross Disaster and Family Service
43 E. Ohio St., Chicago 60611
Telephone (312) 440-2000

Jewish Family and Community Service
1 S. Franklin St., Chicago 60606
Telephone (312) 346-6700

Salvation Army Family Service
(Provisional Member Agency)
4800 N. Marine Dr., Chicago 60640
Telephone (312) 275-6233

United Charities of Chicago
14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 60604
Telephone (312) 461-0800

Elgin
Family Service Association of Greater Elgin Area
164 Division St., Room 808, Elgin 60120
Telephone (312) 695-3680

Highland Park
Family Service of South Lake County
(Provisional Member Agency)
777 Central Ave., Highland Park 60035
Telephone (312) 432-4981

Peoria
Counseling and Family Service
1821 N. Knoxville Ave., Peoria 61603
Telephone (309) 685-5287

Springfield
Family Service Center of Sangamon County
1308 S. 7th St., Springfield 62703
Telephone (217) 528-8406

INDIANA

Elkhart
Family Counseling Service of Elkhart County
101 E. Hively Ave., Elkhart 46517
Telephone (219) 295-6596

Evansville
Family and Children's Service
Mid-Town Center
305 S. Third Ave., Evansville 47708
Telephone (812) 425-5181

Fort Wayne
Family and Children's Service
2712 S. Calhoun St., Fort Wayne 46807
Telephone (219) 744-4326

Lutheran Social Services
330 Madison St., Fort Wayne 46802
Telephone (219) 426-3347

Indianapolis
Family Service Association
615 N. Alabama St., Indianapolis 46204
Telephone (317) 634-6341

Jewish Family and Children's Services
1717 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260
Telephone (317) 872-6641

Kokomo
Family Service Association of Howard County
(Provisional Member Agency)
Armstrong Landon Bldg.
Suite 208, Kokomo 46901
Telephone (317) 457-8940

Lafayette
Family Service Agency of Tippecanoe County
225 N. 4th St., Lafayette 47901
Telephone (317) 423-5361

Mishawaka
Family and Children's Center
1411 Lincoln Way W., Mishawaka 46544
Telephone (219) 259-5666

Muncie
Family Services of Delaware County
615 E. Washington St., Muncie 47305
Telephone (317) 284-7789
A Better Way (Shelter for battered women)
Telephone (317) 747-9107
Crisis Intervention Center
Telephone (317) 289-0404

Terre Haute
Family Service Association in Terre Haute
619 Cherry St., Terre Haute 47807
Telephone (812) 232-4349

IOWA

Cedar Rapids
Family Service Agency
400 Third Ave., S.E., Cedar Rapids 52401
Telephone (319) 398-3574

Davenport
Family Resources
115 W. Sixth St.
P.O. Box 190, Davenport 52805
Telephone (319) 323-1852

Des Moines
Family Counseling Center
507 Tenth St., Suite 401, Des Moines 50309
Telephone (515) 288-9020

Sioux City
Boys and Girls Home and Family Services
2601 Douglas St., Sioux City 51104
Telephone (712) 277-4031

Waterloo
Family Service League
2530 University Ave., Waterloo 50701
Telephone (319) 235-6271

KANSAS

Kansas City
Family and Children's Service
5424 State Ave., Kansas City 66102
Telephone (913) 287-1300

KENTUCKY

Lexington
Family Counseling Service
620 Euclid Ave., Lexington 40502
Telephone (606) 266-0425

Louisville
Family and Children's Agency
P.O. Box 3775
1115 Garvin Pl., Louisville 40201
Telephone (502) 583-1741

LOUISIANA

Alexandria
Family Counseling Agency
301 4th St., Alexandria 71301
Telephone (318) 448-0284

Baton Rouge
Family Counseling Service of East Baton Rouge Parish
544 Colonial Drive, Baton Rouge 70806
Telephone (504) 926-5083

New Orleans
Family Service of Greater New Orleans
2515 Canal Street, New Orleans 70119
Telephone (504) 822-0800

MAINE

Portland
Community Counseling Center
622 Congress St., Box 4016, Portland 04101
Telephone (207) 774-5727

MARYLAND

Baltimore
Family and Children's Society
204 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore 21217
Telephone (301) 669-9000

Jewish Family and Children's Service
5750 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore 21215
Telephone (301) 466-9200

Gaithersburg
Family Service of Montgomery County
One W. Deer Park Rd., Gaithersburg 20877
Telephone (301) 840-2000

Hagerstown
Family Service Agency/Big Sisters of Washington County
201 S. Cleveland Ave., Hagerstown 21740
Telephone (301) 733-5858

Towson
Maryland Children's and Family Services
303 W. Chesapeake Ave., Towson 21204
Telephone (301) 825-3700

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston
Family Service Association of Greater Boston
34-1/2 Beacon St., Boston 02108
Telephone (617) 523-6400

Cambridge
Cambridge Family and Children's Service
99 Bishop Richard Allen Dr., Cambridge 02139
Telephone (617) 876-4210

Concord
Concord Family Service Society
Community Agencies Bldg., Concord 01742
Telephone (617) 369-4909

Dedham
Family Service of Dedham
18 Norfolk St., Dedham 02026
Telephone (617) 326-0400

Fall River
Family Service Association
101 Rock St., Fall River 02720
Telephone (617) 678-7541

Fitchberg
Children's Aid and Family Service
47 Holt St., Fitchberg 01420
Telephone (617) 345-4147

Hyannis
Center for Individual and Family Services of Cape Cod
(Provisional Member Agency)
78 Pleasant St., Hyannis 02601
Telephone (617) 775-1859

Lawrence
Family Service Association of Greater Lawrence
430 N. Canal St., Lawrence 01840
Telephone (617) 683-9505

Salem
Jewish Family Service of the North Shore
Vinnin Square Professional Bldg.
564 Loring Ave., Salem 01970
Telephone (617) 745-9760, 745-9761

Southbridge
Tri-Link
51 Everett Street, Southbridge 01550
Telephone (617) 765-9101

Worcester
Family Service Organization of Worcester
31 Harvard St., Worcester 01609
Telephone (617) 756-4646

Jewish Family Service of Worcester
646 Salisbury St., Worcester 01609
Telephone (617) 755-3101

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor
Child and Family Services of Washtenaw
2301 Platt Rd., Ann Arbor 48104
Telephone (313) 971-6520

Detroit
Catholic Social Services of Wayne County
9851 Hamilton Ave., Detroit 48202
Telephone (313) 883-2100

Family Service of Detroit and Wayne County
51 W. Warren Ave., Rm. 104, Detroit 48201
Telephone (313) 833-3733

Grand Rapids
Family Service Association of Kent County
1122 Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503
Telephone (616) 774-0633

Jackson
Family Service and Children's Aid of Jackson County
906 W. Monroe, Box 1468, Jackson 49204
Telephone (517) 787-7920

Lansing
Family and Child Services of the Capitol Area
300 N. Washington Ave., Lansing 48933
Telephone (517) 484-4455

Mount Clemens
Children's Aid and Family Service of Macomb County
57 Church St., Mount Clemens 48043
Telephone (313) 468-2656

Pontiac
Oakland Family Services
50 Wayne St., Pontiac 48058
Telephone (313) 332-8352

Royal Oak
Catholic Social Services of Oakland County
1424 E. Eleven Mile Rd., Royal Oak 48067
Telephone (313) 548-4044

Southfield
Jewish Family Service
24123 Greenfield, Southfield 48075
Telephone (313) 559-1500

MINNESOTA

Duluth
Family Service of Duluth
600 Ordean Bldg.
424 Superior St., Duluth 55802
Telephone (218) 726-4826

Minneapolis
Family and Children's Service
414 S. Eighth St., Minneapolis 55404
Telephone (612) 340-7444

St. Paul
Family Service of Greater St. Paul
Suite 500, Nalpak Bldg.
333 On-Sibley St., St. Paul 55101
Telephone (612) 222-0311

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi
Gulf Coast Family Counseling Agency
(Provisional Member Agency)
400 East Water St.
P.O. Box 463, Biloxi 39533
Telephone (601) 435-4584

Jackson
Family Service Association of Greater Jackson
2906 N. State St., Suite 105, Jackson 39202
Telephone (601) 366-3891

MISSOURI

Kansas City
Family and Children Services of Kansas City
3515 Broadway, Suite 300, Kansas City 64111
Telephone (816) 753-5280

Jewish Family and Children Services
1115 E. 65th St., Kansas City 64131
Telephone (816) 333-1172

St. Joseph
Family Guidance Center
910 Edmond, Suite 100, St. Joseph 64501
Telephone (816) 364-1501

St. Louis
Catholic Family Service
4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis 63108
Telephone (314) 371-4980

Family and Children's Service of Greater St. Louis
2650 Olive St., St. Louis 63103
Telephone (314) 371-6500

Jewish Family and Children's Service
9385 Olive Blvd., St. Louis 63132
Telephone (314) 993-1000

Lutheran Family and Children's Services of Missouri
4625 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis 63108
Telephone (314) 361-2121

NEBRASKA

Lincoln
Family Service Association of Lincoln
1133 H St., Lincoln 68508
Telephone (402) 476-3327

Omaha
Family Service
2240 Landon Ct., Omaha 68102
Telephone (402) 345-9118

NEVADA

Las Vegas
Family Counseling Service
(Provisional Member Agency)
1170 S. Highland Dr., Las Vegas 89102
Telephone (702) 384-0934

NEW JERSEY

Absecon Highlands
Family Service Association of Atlantic County
312 E. White Horse Pike
Absecon Highlands 08201
Telephone (609) 652-2377

Camden
Family Counseling Service
217 S. 6th St., Camden 08103
Telephone (609) 964-1990

Cherry Hill
Jewish Family Service of Southern New Jersey
100 Park Blvd., Cherry Hill 08002
Telephone (609) 662-8611

Hackensack
Family Counseling Service
10 Banta Place, Hackensack 07601
Telephone (201) 342-9200

Jewish Family Service
20 Banta Place, Hackensack 07601
Telephone (201) 488-8340

Highland Park
Family Service Association of Middlesex County
901 Raritan Ave., Highland Park 08904
Telephone (201) 572-0300

Morristown
Family Service of Morris County
62 Elm St., Morristown 07960
Telephone (201) 538-5260
Parents Anonymous
Telephone (201) 267-0717
Widowed Persons Service
Telephone (201) 267-9720

Newark
Family Service Bureau of Newark
15 Fulton St., Newark 07102
Telephone (201) 624-0913

Nutley
Nutley Family Service Bureau
155 Chestnut St., Nutley 07110
Telephone (201) 667-1884

Pompton Lakes
Family Counseling Service of Paterson and Vicinity
235 Wanaque Ave., Pompton Lakes 07442
Telephone (201) 839-2234

Princeton
Family Service Agency of Princeton
120 John St., Princeton 08542
Telephone (609) 924-2098

Summit
Family Service Association of Summit
43 Franklin Pl., Summit 07901
Telephone (201) 273-1414

Trenton
Family Service Association
941 Whitehorse Mercerville Rd., Trenton 08610
Telephone (609) 585-8400

Jewish Family Service of the Delaware Valley
51 Walter St., Trenton 08628
Telephone (609) 882-9317

Wayne
Jewish Family Service of North Jersey
One Pike Dr., Wayne 07470
Telephone (201) 595-0111

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque
Family Counseling Service
4011 Silver Ave., S.E., Albuquerque 87108
Telephone (505) 265-8596

NEW YORK

Albany
Center for Counseling
12 S. Lake Ave., Albany 12203
Telephone (518) 462-6531

Buffalo
Child and Family Services
330 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 14202
Telephone (716) 842-2750

Hempstead
Family Service Association of Nassau County
129 Jackson St., Hempstead 11550
Telephone (516) 485-4600

New York
Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services
120 W. 57th St., New York 10019
Telephone (212) 582-9100

Niagara Falls
Family and Children's Service of Niagara
826 Chilton Ave., Niagara Falls 14301
Telephone (716) 285-6984

Poughkeepsie
Family Services of Dutchess County
50 N. Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie 12601
Telephone (914) 452-1110

Rochester
Catholic Family Center
50 Chestnut St., Rochester 14604
Telephone (716) 546-7220

Family Service of Rochester
30 N. Clinton Ave., Rochester 14604
Telephone (716) 232-1840

White Plains
Family Service of Westchester
470 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains 10605
Telephone (914) 948-8004

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville
Family Services Center
(Provisional Member Agency)
Allen Center, 31 College Pl., Asheville 28801
Telephone (704) 253-9314

Charlotte
United Family Services
301 S. Brevard St., Charlotte 28202
Telephone (704) 332-9034

Durham
Family Counseling Service of Durham
The Professional Bldg.
1200 Broad St., Durham 27705
Telephone (919) 286-3757

Gastonia
Family Counseling Service of Gaston County
(Provisional Member Agency)
318 South St., Gastonia 28052
Telephone (704) 864-7704

Greensboro
Family and Children's Service of Greater
Greensboro
1301 N. Elm St., Greensboro 27401
Telephone (919) 373-1341

Hickory
Family Guidance Center
#17 Highway 64-70, S.E., Hickory 28601
Telephone (704) 322-1400

High Point
Family Service Bureau
410 Gatewood Ave., High Point 27260
Telephone (919) 889-6161

Raleigh
Family Services of Wake County
3803 Computer Dr., Suite 101, Raleigh 27609
Telephone (919) 781-9317

Wilmington
Family Service--Travelers Aid
208 First Union National Bank Bldg.
P.O. Box 944, Wilmington 28402
Telephone (919) 763-5189

Winston-Salem
Family Services
610 Coliseum Dr., Winston-Salem 27106
Telephone (919) 722-8173

OHIO

Akron
Catholic Service League
640 N. Main St., Akron 44310
Telephone (216) 762-7481

Family Services of Summit County
212 E. Exchange St., Akron 44304
Telephone (216) 376-9494, TTY-376-9351

Jewish Family Service
3085 W. Market St., #102, Akron 44313
Telephone (216) 867-3388

Canton
Family Counseling Services
618 Second St., N.W., Canton 44703
Telephone (216) 454-7066

Cincinnati
Family Service of the Cincinnati Area
205 W. Fourth St.
Textile Bldg., 2nd Fl., Cincinnati 45219
Telephone (513) 381-6300

Jewish Family Service
1710 Section Rd.
P.O. Box 37904, Cincinnati 45222
Telephone (513) 351-3680

Cleveland
Catholic Counseling Center
1001 Huron Rd., Cleveland 44115
Telephone (216) 696-6650

Center for Human Services
1001 Huron Rd., Cleveland 44115
Telephone (216) 241-6400

Jewish Family Service Association of
Cleveland, Ohio
2060 S. Taylor Rd., Cleveland 44118
Telephone (216) 371-2600

Columbus
Family Counseling and Crittenton Services
185 S. Fifth St., Columbus 43215
Telephone (614) 221-7608

Jewish Family Service
1175 College Ave., Columbus 43209
Telephone (614) 231-1890

Cuyahoga Falls
Northeast Summit Family Service
507 Portage Trail, Cuyahoga Falls 44221
Telephone (216) 928-1159

Dayton
Family Service Association
184 Salem Ave., Dayton 45406
Telephone (513) 222-9481

Hamilton
Family Service of Butler County
111 Buckeye St., Hamilton 45011
Telephone (513) 868-3245

Lima
Child and Family Service
616 S. Collett St., Lima 45805
Telephone (419) 225-1040

Lorain
Family Service Association of Lorain County
4370 Oberlin Ave., Lorain 44053
Telephone (216) 282-4273

Massillon
Family Counseling Services of Western Stark
County
51 North Ave., N.E., Massillon 44646
Telephone (216) 832-5043

Newark
Family Counseling Services
122 W. Church St., Newark 43055
Telephone (614) 345-4920

New Philadelphia
Personal and Family Counseling Service of
Tuscarawas Valley
1458 5th St., N.W.
P.O. Box 976, New Philadelphia 44663
Telephone (216) 343-7771

Springfield
Family Service Agency of Springfield and
Clark County
10th Floor Tecumseh Bldg.
34 W. High St., Springfield 45502
Telephone (513) 325-5564

Sylvania
Jewish Family Service
(Provisional Member Agency)
6525 Sylvania Ave., Sylvania 43560
Telephone (419) 885-2561

Toledo
Family Services of Greater Toledo
1 Stranahan Sq., Toledo 43604
Telephone (419) 244-5511

Warren
Family Service Association
1704 North Rd., S.E.
Heaton Square, Warren 44484
Telephone (216) 856-2907

Youngstown
Family Service Agency
535 Marmion, Youngstown 44502
Telephone (216) 782-5664

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City
Sunbeam Family Services
616 N.W. 21st St., Oklahoma City 73103
Telephone (405) 528-7721

Tulsa
Family & Children's Service
656 S. Peoria, Tulsa 74120
Telephone (918) 587-9471

OREGON

Portland
Metropolitan Family Service
2281 N.W. Everett St., Portland 97210
Telephone (503) 228-7238

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown
Family and Children's Service of Lehigh County
411 Walnut St., Allentown 18102
Telephone (215) 435-9651

Beaver
Family Service of Beaver County
1445 Market St. (W.B.), Beaver 15009
Telephone (412) 775-8390

Bethlehem
Family Counseling Service of Northampton County
520 E. Broad St., Bethlehem 18018
Telephone (215) 867-3946

Doylestown
Family Service Association of Bucks County
20 W. Oakland Ave., Doylestown 18901
Telephone (215) 345-0550

Erie
Family and Child Service
United Way Bldg.
110 W. 10th St., Erie 16501
Telephone (814) 455-2725

Harrisburg
Family and Children's Service
121 Locust St., Harrisburg 17101
Telephone (717) 238-8118

Lancaster
Family and Children's Service of Lancaster County
630 Janet Ave., Lancaster 17601
Telephone (717) 397-5241

Media
Family and Community Service of Delaware County
100 W. Front St., Media 19063
Telephone (215) 566-7540

Norristown
Family Service of Montgomery County, Pa.
1906 Swede Rd., Norristown 19401
Telephone (215) 272-1520

Oil City
Family Service & Children's Aid Society of Venango County
716 E. Second St., Oil City 16301
Telephone (814) 677-4005

Philadelphia
Center for Human Services of Episcopal Community Services
225 S. Third St., Philadelphia 19106
Telephone (215) 351-1400

Family Service of Philadelphia
311 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia 19107
Telephone (215) 875-3300

Jewish Family and Children's Agency of Philadelphia
1610 Spruce St., Philadelphia 19103
Telephone (215) KI 5-3290

Pittsburgh
Family and Childrens Service
Clark Bldg., 18th Floor
717 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh 15222
Telephone (412) 261-3623

Jewish Family and Children's Service
234 McKee Pl., Pittsburgh 15213
Telephone (412) 683-4900

Scranton
Family Service of Lackawanna County
615 Jefferson Ave., Scranton 18510
Telephone (717) 342-3149

Warren
Family Services of Warren County
8 Pennsylvania Ave., W., Warren 16365
Telephone (814) 723-1330

West Chester
Family Service of Chester County
310 N. Matlack St., West Chester 19380
Telephone (215) 696-4900

Wilkes-Barre
Family Service Association of Wyoming Valley
73 W. Union St., Wilkes-Barre 18701
Telephone (717) 823-5144

York
Family Service of York and York County
800 E. King St., York 17403
Telephone (717) 845-6624

RHODE ISLAND

Newport
Child and Family Services of Newport County
24 School St., Newport 02840
Telephone (401) 849-2300

Pawtucket
Family Service Society of Pawtucket and Vicinity
33 Summer St., Pawtucket 02860
Telephone (401) 723-2124

Providence
Family Service
75 Charlesfield St., Providence 02906
Telephone (401) 331-1350

Jewish Family Service
229 Waterman St., Providence 02906
Telephone (401) 331-1244

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston
Family Service of Charleston County
Community Services Bldg.
30 Lockwood Blvd., Charleston 29401
Telephone (803) 723-4566

Columbia
Family Service Center
1800 Main St., P.O. Box 7876, Columbia 29202
Telephone (803) 779-3250

Greenville
Family Counseling Service--Travelers Aid for Greenville County
844 E. Washington St.
Box 10306, Federal Station, Greenville 29603
Telephone (803) 232-2434

Spartanburg
Services to Families
830 N. Church St., Spartanburg 29303
Telephone (803) 583-5802

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga
Family and Children's Services of Chattanooga
323 High St., Chattanooga 37403
Telephone (615) 755-2800

Knoxville
Child and Family Services of Knox County
114 Dameron Ave., Knoxville 37917
Telephone (615) 524-7483

Memphis
Family Service of Memphis
2400 Poplar Ave., Suite 500, Memphis 38112
Telephone (901) 324-3637

Nashville
Family and Children's Service
201 23rd Ave. N., Nashville 37203
Telephone (615) 327-0833

TEXAS

Amarillo
Amarillo Guidance and Counseling Center
900 S. Lincoln, Amarillo 79101
Telephone (806) 372-3202

Austin
Child and Family Service
2001 Chicon, Austin 78722
Telephone (512) 478-1648

Beaumont
Family Services Association
447 Orleans St., Suite 211, Beaumont 77701
Telephone (409) 833-2668

Corpus Christi
Family Counseling Service
505 S. Water St., Corpus Christi 78401
Telephone (512) 882-2546

Dallas
Family Guidance Center
2200 Main St., Dallas 75201
Telephone (214) 747-8331

El Paso
Family Service of El Paso
2930 N. Stanton St., El Paso 79902
Telephone (915) 533-2491

Fort Worth
Family Service
716 W. Magnolia, Fort Worth 76104
Telephone (817) 335-2401
Crisis Intervention Service: Caller Service (24 hrs.) Telephone (817) 336-3355; Business (817) 336-0108

Galveston
Family Service Center of Galveston County
2128 Ave. P, Galveston 77550
Telephone (409) 762-8636

Groves
Family Service Center
5049 39th St., Suite C, Groves 77619
Telephone (409) 963-0159

Houston
Family Service Center
3635 West Dallas, Houston 77019
Telephone (713) 524-3881

Jewish Family Service
4131 S. Braeswood Blvd.
P.O. Box 20548, Houston 77225
Telephone (713) 667-9336

Midland
Family Services of Midland, Texas
2101 W. Wall, Suite 9, Midland 79701
Telephone (915) 683-4241

San Antonio
Family Service Association of San Antonio
230 Pereida St., San Antonio 78210
Telephone (512) 226-3391

Jewish Family Service
8438 Ahern Dr., San Antonio 78216
Telephone (512) 349-5481

Waco
Family Counseling and Children's Services
213 Community Services Bldg.
3700 W. Waco Dr., P.O. Box 464, Waco 76703
Telephone (817) 753-1509

VIRGINIA

Falls Church
Northern Virginia Family Service
100 N. Washington St., Falls Church 22046
Telephone (703) 533-9727

Hampton
Peninsula Family Service and Travelers Aid
1520 Aberdeen Rd.
P.O. Box 7315, Hampton 23666
Telephone (804) 838-1960

Lynchburg
Family Service of Central Virginia
1010 Miller Park Square, Lynchburg 24501
Telephone (804) 845-5944

Norfolk
Family Services
222 19th St. W., Norfolk 23517
Telephone (804) 622-7017

Portsmouth
Child and Family Service
1805 Airline Blvd., Portsmouth 23707
Telephone (804) 397-2121, 397-3311, 399-8008

Richmond
Family and Children's Service of Richmond
1518 Willow Lawn Dr., Richmond 23230
Telephone (804) 282-4255

Jewish Family Services
7027 Three Chopt Rd., Richmond 23226
Telephone (804) 282-5644

Roanoke
Family Service of Roanoke Valley
518 Carlton Terrace Bldg.
920 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke 24016
Telephone (703) 344-3253

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Family Services of King County
500 Lowman Bldg.
107 Cherry St., Seattle 98104
Telephone (206) 447-3883

Spokane
Family Counseling Service
369 Paulsen Bldg., Spokane 99201
Telephone (509) 838-4128

Tacoma
Family Counseling Service
1008 S. Yakima Ave., Tacoma 98405
Telephone (206) 627-6105

WEST VIRGINIA

Fairmont
Family Service of Marion and Harrison Counties
309 Cleveland Ave.
Professional Bldg., Rm. 205, Fairmont 26554
Telephone (304) 366-4750

Wheeling
Children and Family Service Association
51 11th St., Wheeling 26003
Telephone (304) 232-6730, 233-2350

WISCONSIN

Beloit
Family Service Association of Beloit
423 Bluff St., Beloit 53511
Telephone (608) 365-1244

Green Bay
Family Service Association of Brown County
131 S. Madison St., Green Bay 54301
Telephone (414) 437-7071
Manitowoc County Crisis Intervention Services
Telephone (414) 682-0314

Madison
Family Service
214 N. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Telephone (608) 251-7611

Milwaukee
Family Service of Milwaukee
2819 W. Highland Blvd.
P.O. Box 08434, Milwaukee 53208
Telephone (414) 342-4558

Jewish Family and Children's Service
1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Telephone (414) 273-6515

Racine
Family Service of Racine
420 Seventh St., Racine 53403
Telephone (414) 634-2391

Waukesha
Family Service of Waukesha County
414 W. Moreland Blvd., Waukesha 53186
Telephone (414) 547-5567

Accredited Members
Canada

ALBERTA

Calgary
Jewish Family Service
(Provisional Member Agency)
#200, 4014 McLeod Trail S., Calgary T2G 2R7
Telephone (403) 287-3510

Edmonton
Catholic Social Services
8815 -99th St., Edmonton T6E 3V3
Telephone (403) 432-1137

Family Service Association of Edmonton
Family Service Bldg.
9919 106th St., Edmonton T5K 1E2
Telephone (403) 423-2831

Lethbridge
Lethbridge Family Services
(Provisional Member Agency)
515 -7th St., S., Lethbridge T1J 2G8
Telephone (403) 327-5724

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver
Family Services of Greater Vancouver
1616 W. Seventh Ave., Vancouver V6J 1S5
Telephone (604) 731-4951

MANITOBA

Winnipeg
Family Services of Winnipeg
4th Floor, 287 Broadway, Winnipeg R3C 0R9
Telephone (204) 947-1401

ONTARIO

Windsor
Family Service Bureau of Windsor and Essex County
450 Victoria Ave., Windsor N9A 6T7
Telephone (519) 256-1831

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina
Catholic Family Service Society
395 -15th Ave., Regina S4N 0V1
Telephone (306) 525-0521

Saskatoon
Catholic Family Services
(Provisional Member Agency)
635 Main St., Saskatoon S7H 0J8
Telephone (306) 244-7773

Family Service Bureau
200-245 3rd Ave. S., Saskatoon S7K 1M4
Telephone (306) 244-0127

Affiliate Members
United States

CALIFORNIA

Walnut Creek
Parents' Connexion
1680 Parkside Dr., Walnut Creek 94596
Telephone (415) 939-6031

ILLINOIS

Springfield
Illinois Association of Family Service Agencies
P.O. Box 813, Springfield 62705
Telephone (217) 522-5566

INDIANA

Bloomington
Family Service Association of Monroe County
924 W. 17th St., Bloomington 47401
Telephone (812) 339-1551, 339-0008

MICHIGAN

Lansing
Michigan Federation of Private Child and Family Services
230 N. Washington Sq., Lansing 48901
Telephone (517) 485-8552

Mount Clemens
Catholic Social Services of Macomb County
235 S. Gratiot Ave., Mount Clemens 48043
Telephone (313) 468-2616

NEW YORK

Rome
Rome Family Services
227 On-The-Mall, Rome 13440
Telephone (315) 336-3090

PENNSYLVANIA

Lewistown
Community Counseling Center
The Family Room
P.O. Box 775
13 E. Market St., Lewistown 17044
Telephone (717) 248-6611

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston
Charleston County Department of Social Services
409 County Center, Charleston 29403
Telephone (803) 792-7290

TEXAS

Dallas
Parenting Services of North Dallas
Keystone Courts
13999 Goldmark, Suite 372, Dallas 75240
Telephone (214) 690-6264

VIRGINIA

Danville
Social Service Bureau
Municipal Bldg.
P.O. Box 3300, Danville 24541
Telephone (804) 799-6537

Family Service America

Family Service America (FSA) is the headquarters organization of a nonprofit, voluntary movement to strengthen family life. Founded in 1911, FSA has 280 local family service agencies in its membership. The members are located throughout the United States and Canada.

Family Service America members are also nonprofit, voluntary organizations. They are guided by volunteer board members and staffed predominantly by 7,000 professional social workers, 1,800 homemakers and 1,700 support staff.

Family Service America works for the development of family-oriented policies and practices by public and private institutions. It provides technical assistance to its members and speaks and publishes for families and family service agencies.

Family Service America members offer individual and family counseling, educational activities, and other programs to protect and advance the interests of families in all walks of life. FSA members deal with a wide-range of problems, including family violence, aging, marital difficulties, parent-child relationships, alcohol and drug problems, physical and emotional illnesses, unemployment, trouble on the job, and home health care.

Beneficiaries of Family Service America and its members are all families, some benefiting indirectly through the work of the FSA organizations. In 1982, 1,100,000 families were served, involving over 3,000,000 persons.

Family Service America
44 East 23rd Street
New York, New York 10010